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HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS											
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10	8.05	9.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19	8.14	9.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.21	8.16	9.21
Tai Po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.24	8.19	9.24
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.04	7.29	8.24	9.29
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	7.30	8.25	9.30
Shuanghui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.11	5.31	6.21	7.36	8.31	9.36
Shumchun	Dep.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.15	5.35	6.25	7.40	8.35	9.40

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS											
Shumchun	Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.06	7.01	8.01
Shuanghui	Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.13	7.08	8.08
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.17	7.12	8.12
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.01	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.27	7.22	8.22
Tai Po	Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.06	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.31	7.26	8.26
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.19	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.44	7.39	8.39
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.31	3.50	5.07	6.03	6.56	7.51	8.51
Kowloon	Dep.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.11	7.04	7.59	8.59

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS											
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10	8.05	9.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19	8.14	9.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.21	8.16	9.21
Tai Po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.24	8.19	9.24
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.04	7.29	8.24	9.29
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	7.30	8.25	9.30
Shuanghui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.11	5.31	6.21	7.36	8.31	9.36
Shumchun	Dep.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.15	5.35	6.25	7.40	8.35	9.40

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Shumchun	Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.06	7.01	8.01	9.01
Shuanghui	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.13	7.08	8.08	9.08
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.17	7.12	8.12	9.12
Tai Po Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.01	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.27	7.22	8.22	9.22
Tai Po	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.06	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.31	7.26	8.26	9.26
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.19	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.44	7.39	8.39	9.39
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.31	3.50	5.07	6.03	6.56	7.51	8.51	9.51
Kowloon	Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.11	7.04	7.59	8.59	9.59

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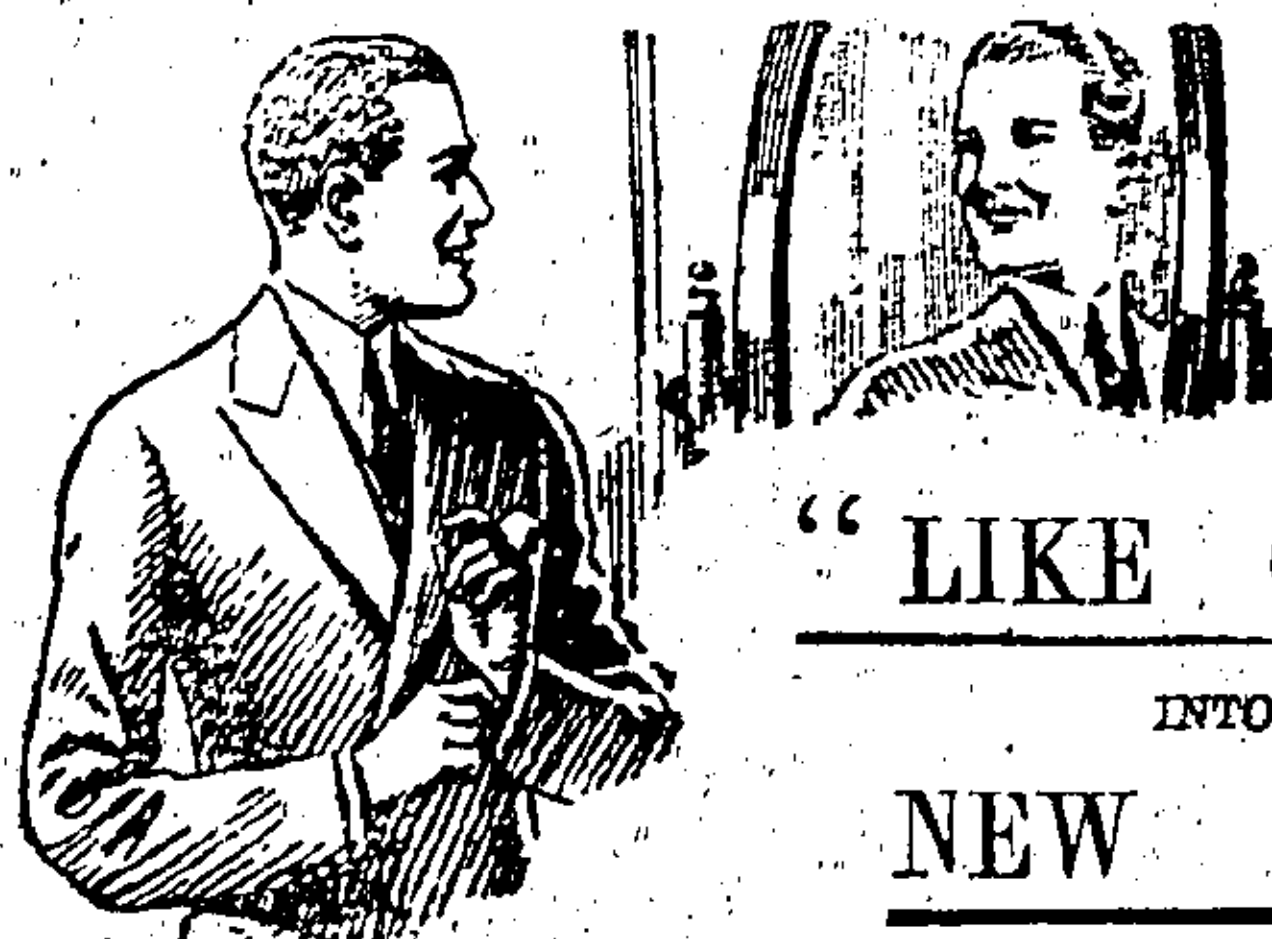
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PONY AUCTION DISPUTE.

TURF CLUB SECRETARY SUE.

An interesting case arising out of the sale by auction of a pony at the conclusion of the extra race meeting at Singapore in June came up in the Civil District Court there on August 13th, before Mr. H. G. Sparwar, when Mr. A. Z. Alsagoff sued Mr. A. H. Todd for \$200 damages for the alleged wrongful sale of a pony.

Mr. A. V. L. Davies appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. B. Layton for the defence.

In opening the case, Mr. Davies stated that after the races on June 6th, the defendant conducted an auction sale of horses and ponies, and the plaintiff purchased a pony for \$150, the defendant acting as the auctioneer. The bidding went up to \$150, which was the plaintiff's bid, and the pony was knocked down, by the fall of the hammer, to the plaintiff for that sum. The plaintiff was well-known to the defendant, at any rate by sight, because immediately after the fall of the hammer he said to the plaintiff: "Are your initials S. A.?" The plaintiff replied "No, A. Z." whereupon the plaintiff, having no further interest in the matter—the transaction being complete—went, with some friends, to the bar, which, it was important to note, was within a few yards from where the auction took place. At the bar plaintiff and his friends ordered some drinks, but before they had actually been served somebody came along to the plaintiff and informed him that his horse had been put up again and sold to someone else.

The plaintiff thereupon went to the defendant and asked him for an explanation, but failed to get any explanation at all except this: "There seems to have been a disputed bid, so I put the pony up again." For sheer impudence, counsel remarked, perhaps that would be almost unique even in a Turf Club. The auctioneer was the agent for both the purchaser and the vendor, the agent, upon the fall of the hammer, being the agent for both parties. What right had he to put this pony up again without reference to his principal? If there had been any genuine dispute at all—it was not his client's or his witness's belief—why did not the defendant call Mr. Alsagoff and say, "This pony has got to be put up again and bid for." There were certain obvious inferences to be drawn in the case. Between the fall of the hammer, when this pony was knocked down to Mr. Alsagoff, and the alleged re-selling at \$175, it could have been the question of only a minute. The transaction, if genuine, was rushed through with unseemly haste, no doubt with the object of completing it before Mr. Alsagoff could get back.

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The plaintiff, not being able to get any satisfactory explanation from the defendant on the Race Course, returned home and wrote a letter to the defendant and addressed it to the Singapore Turf Club asking for the reason for the second auction of Silap (the pony was Drusilla, but plaintiff thought it was Silap). The Secretary of the Turf Club, in his reply, stated that he presumed the plaintiff referred to the auction of Drusilla, and not Silap, which was not put up for auction. Two bids of \$150 were made for Drusilla, but only one, that of the plaintiff, was heard by the auctioneer owing to the noise prevailing at the time. The agent of Lt.-Col. C. W. C. Parr then informed the auctioneer that he also had bid \$150 for Drusilla. According to the well-known rules of auction, the auctioneer announced that, owing to a disputed bid, the pony would be put up again at the last bid. This was done and the pony was sold to Lt.-Col. Parr for \$175.

The plaintiff, in corroborating this statement in the witness-box, said he heard nothing about the dispute and did not authorise the defendant to put up the pony again. He required the animal for his own use—for riding, and he had not been able to obtain a suitable pony since. For the annoyance and inconvenience to which he had been put, he thought \$200 a reasonable claim.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said that the auction was held after the prize-giving, a little after 6 p.m., when it was getting dark. In the refreshment room Mr. Harry Baker told him that the pony had been re-auctioned. He had a good view of the pony whilst it was being walked round, but he did not examine it before purchase. He did not know the name of the pony he bid for, but thought it was called Silap, which had won the last race that day. He had been racing for years, had attended the lotteries and previous auctions, but he had never made a bid before. He understood the method by which these auctions were conducted.

Mr. Otto Schroter gave evidence in support of plaintiff.

MR. LAYTON'S SUBMISSIONS.

Mr. Layton submitted that even if the pony had passed and was re-sold there was no action known to law for damages for the wrongful sale of another person's property. If the claim was for detention or reversion, the claim must say so. He gathered that the present claim meant that the defendant sold the plaintiff's property and did it wrongfully. There was a cause of action of selling another person's property and delivering it to someone else, but if the property was left where it was before there was no cause of action. Counsel submitted that it was not actionable for one to sell another's property at all. There was no contract, no consensus ad idem. There was a well-known pony called Drusilla and a horse named Silap, which won the

(Continued on next Column).

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

CABLE RECEIVED BY MR. M. F. KEY.

"Delighted with your decision—congratulations from this branch," is the wording of a cable that Mr. M. F. Key, the Hon. Secretary of the newly formed Branch of the China Association has received from the Shanghai Branch.

Mr. Key volunteered to undertake the local secretaryship purely in an honorary capacity, in order that the funds of the branch here could be left free for cabling expenses, which are expected to be very heavy.

It is therefore hoped that as many people as possible will join the local branch so that Hongkong's views shall not fail to be fully presented by reason of any lack of money.

"GINKO" FROM CHINA.

WHY LADY MILLICENT HAWES CHANGED HER HOTEL.

Lady Millicent Hawes arrived on July 22nd at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, with a satin-lined basket under her arm. She was signing her name in the register when a bark came from the basket.

"Have you a dog with you, madam?" asked the manager.

"Yes," replied Lady Millicent, "he is a tiny Pekinese and gives no trouble." "I am sorry," said the manager, "but we do not allow pets in the hotel. You will have to leave him in the room adjoining the luggage-room."

Lady Millicent laid the pen aside and remarked, "I shall have to go somewhere else then." She drove to another hotel, explaining as she stepped from the taxi, "Ginko has travelled all round the world with me. I got him in China."

CEBU CEMENT COMPANY.

J. L. Irwin, representing a group of local capitalists, conferred on August 14th, with the Governor General of the Philippine Islands in regard to the purchase of the Cebu Portland Cement Company from the Government. A meeting of the company's board of control was held next day, when no decision was reached. Mr. Irwin's offer includes taking over the obligations of the company, in addition to a cash payment.

Last race of the day. The plaintiff admitted in evidence that he thought he was bidding for Silap. If a person made a bid for a specific article and another, different, article was knocked down to him, there was no contract.

Those sales, which took place on the Turf Club's premises, were private auctions and were not open to the public and only Club members were allowed to bid. The auctions were conducted by the Club Secretary and it had always been the practice in the case of a dispute to put the animal up again. The plaintiff, to prove his claim, had to prove that the property in the pony was vested in him at the time of the second sale. There was no contract of sale which was enforceable in law because there was no contract in writing.

QUESTION OF SALE CARD.

Mr. Davies said that there was a note of sale in existence.

His Honour: You have got to produce it in evidence.

Mr. Davies said he presumed that Mr. Todd would be put into the witness box. He proceeded to read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Layton regarding the discovery of documents.

His Honour pointed out that there was no word in any of the letters requiring Mr. Layton to produce the sale card, but only for Mr. Davies to see it.

Mr. Davies said he had not inspected the sale card.

His Honour said that Mr. Davies had to tell the other side to produce it. He had not made any application to the Court for an order for this to be done. In this case the law was being fought for. Mr. Davies had not called for the evidence of the sale card.

Mr. Layton said that Mr. Davies had not taken advantage of his offer and had closed his case. Counsel did not see why he should prove Mr. Davies's case for him.

His Honour said he thought it would not be right for him to order the production of this card. This case was being fought on the law.

Mr. Davies: This case is being fought in the public interest.

His Honour: They are fighting it on the question of law.

Mr. Davies: They have no merits, so they try to get through on the law.

Mr. Davies then made formal application to His Honour to order the production of all the documents which were used at the auction.

His Honour said that there was the question of playing the game even in Court. It was too late for the Court to order the production of documents.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

His Honour said that he thought Mr. Todd was very wrong in selling the horse without informing the plaintiff, but the plaintiff had not taken possession of the animal and had not produced any memorandum showing that the property had passed. There would be judgment for the defendant, with half costs.

Mr. Layton said he would like it to be known that if His Honour had heard the evidence of officials of the Turf Club, he thought His Honour would have been satisfied that the Club had a perfectly good case on its merits.

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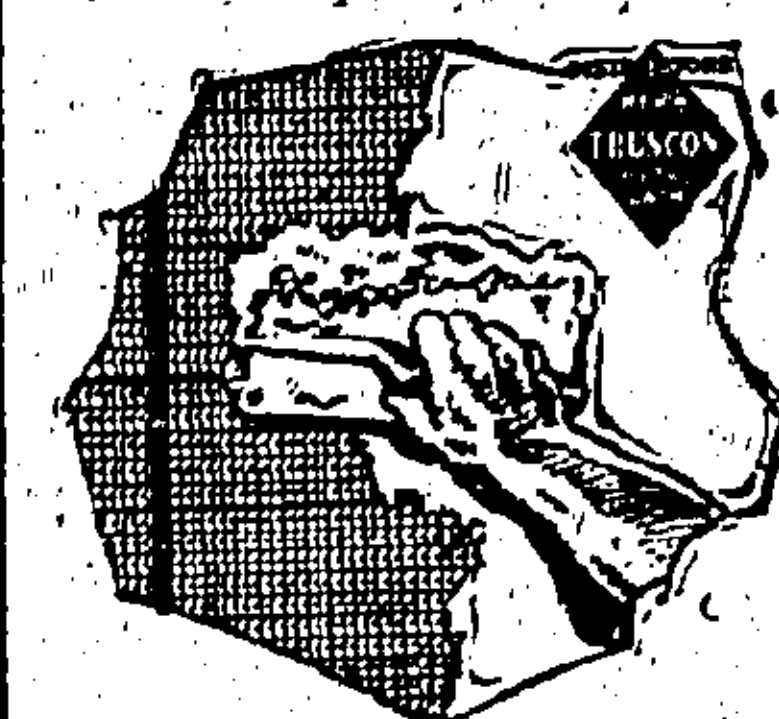
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OUR LONDON LETTER

OVERSEAS VISITORS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE ECONOMY "AXE" AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CITY PIGEONS.

The London pigeons which sweep and circle in front of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Royal Exchange are an endless source of delight to visitors to London. They are perfectly tame, and alight on the shoulders of people who come—as many Londoners do—to feed them with a handful of corn or pieces of cake, and the birds strut jauntily in and out among the knots of curious folk who stand around and watch the performance. The sight is picturesque, and is essentially one of the minor attractions of London. But now the pigeons are under criticism. Colonel Dunlop, a member of the City Corporation, is asking that body to consider means "to abate the nuisance and damage caused by the increasing number of pigeons in the City." Since visitors feed them so liberally they increase too fast, it is said, and they damage buildings. Complaints of this kind agitate the City Fathers every now and again, and a sort of obituary of the City pigeon has repeatedly been written. About 20 years ago the City medical officer, advocated the suppression of the pigeons on hygienic grounds, and a number were then destroyed.

Some time back a couple of tramps were arrested for trapping pigeons and cooking them at a fire they had lit in the Temple Gardens, and there have been other arrests for pigeon-killing, but it is a rare offence when one considers the temptation to a hungry man of these fat birds and the ease with which they can be taken. It is difficult at St. Paul's to save oneself from tramping on them. Yet no one ever sees a dead pigeon!

THE WEMBLEY GUESSING GAME.

You never can tell how the British public will take what you offer them. But sometimes they catch on to an idea, and this is what has happened to "the Wembley Hundred." This is a game whereby any visitor to the Exhibition who states most accurately his (or her) estimate of the number of visitors to Wembley on the following day receives from the Exhibition authorities £100. The great B.P. have found the guessing game an immense attraction. It has proved, indeed, to be too paying a game for the competitors to permit the authorities to continue it without altering the conditions a little.

The guessing habit seems to be spreading at Wembley. In the West African walled city there is a native, the master of a profuse patter, who has had the notion of getting the visitors guessing by concealing a lucky bean in penny packets of cocoa—the luck consisting of a ticket entitling the winner to a box of chocolates. The people who run the gas exhibit have started a cross-word puzzle for prizes.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

The first of the Royal Garden parties, held at Buckingham Palace took place this week in brilliant sunshine—in fact, the heat was almost tropical. In accordance with a new arrangement made by the Lord Chamberlain, the gates were opened rather earlier than usual, and long before the King and Queen appeared the grounds were crowded with guests. Most of them seemed to be torn two ways—between their desire to secure one of the few seats in the shade and their wish to see the arrival of the Royal Family. The majority seemed to choose the latter course, in spite of the heat of the sun.

The path leading to the private door of the Palace was crowded with interested spectators, including Overseas people who were catching their first glimpse of Royalty. Although a good many visitors from Overseas were invited, the lists were slightly restricted this year, since only two parties are to be given, instead of the more usual three or four. Even the presence of six thousand people, however, scarcely seemed to crowd the grounds, which, apparently, told the secret of perpetual greenness, although the grass in all the London parks and gardens is sunburnt to the colour of khaki.

EAGLE IN THE COMMONS.

Admiral good sense and good temper marked such speeches as there have been in the House of Commons on the mining situation. Owners and miners have concentrated on the economic issue, putting politics largely aside. References to the miners' desire for nationalisation have been only half-hearted. The miners realise that nationalisation, even if it proved a remedy at all, would be a long drawn out cure and they want quick and painless relief for their ills.

Just as the old lady found Mesopotamia a blessed word, so there is now great comfort in recommending "low temperature carbonisation of coal" as a new

chance which is to give life to the coal industry. Unfortunately, the process is hardly beyond the laboratory stage, and the possibilities of it being the sovereign remedy have been freely criticised.

It is worth special remark that owners and men are both confident that the coal mining industry will rally from its present depression. At the moment coal has come full tilt against the competition of oil and has not had time to re-adjust itself to the new conditions. The Atlantic liner *Montreuil*, before she became an oil-burner herself, kept one pit going in South Wales. Every day she steamed she consumed 1,000 tons of coal, about the quantity the pit sent to the surface.

Not only our own navy but the navies of the world are turning to oil fuel. There is a general shrinkage in the consumption of coal everywhere abroad. These are hard economic facts. A unification of coal interests leading to the elimination of the old and more or less exhausted pits, and a concentration on the prosperous coalfields, is a likely outcome of the situation.

SHEPHERD'S RESTAURANT.

Devonshire House, the palatial town residence of the Duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly, has been pulled down and the site cleared as a preliminary to the erection of a building to contain shops and luxurious flats and a large restaurant. The restaurant is to have a ballroom, banquet hall, grillroom and reception rooms. The name chosen for it is "Shepherd's," because it is close to Shepherd's Market, an ancient little precinct in Mayfair for which popular novelists have lately shown a passionate regard.

On this subject the fact may be noted that grandiloquent names for restaurants and hotels are no longer smart and the word "palace" is not used now in first class hoteling. "Shepherd's" is a return to the tradition of the old fashioned hotels in Mayfair—Brown's Hotel, Jules's Hotel, Long's, Fischer's, Almond's, and so on. These names suggest a pedigree and personal supervision, and are much liked by Americans because they seem different and suggest a London of old servants turned hotel-keepers. "Shepherd's" is certainly in the mode as a fashionable name.

CONCERNING FUNNELS.

The other day I was talking about shipping matters to an expert who referred to the great 25,000-ton motor liners under construction at Belfast, one of which was recently launched. He said they would have two funnels. I asked why—were they needed? "Not at all," was the reply. "One of them can be used as a sort of exhaust, but that could be managed otherwise; the other is just a dummy." He went on to say that the public are used to funnels, and they would think a funnel-less boat uncanny. Therefore, funnels there must be, though they are quite useless.

This led to another point which was new to me, and may be new also to many readers. Some of the funnels on ordinary liners are dummies. They take up a lot of room which might be used profitably for passenger accommodation, they cost a lot to construct, and they are expensive to paint, but it is still policy to have them. The explanation is that the travelling public tends to think of power in terms of funnels. A steamer with four funnels is the real ocean monster; the three-funnelled steamer has an advantage in popular respect over that with only two or one. It seems that although the motor ships have arrived and may be common before many years are past, the funnel will still be retained as the symbol of might.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

About one hundred school teachers started from Southampton this week for a tour in Canada, and those who are mostly interested in education regard their departure as a promising innovation. The teachers are drawn from colleges and schools in practically all parts of this country, and the object in view is to acquire first-hand knowledge of educational conditions in the Dominion.

The tour has been arranged by the Overseas Educational League in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company. The arrangements are very elaborate, even to the extent of making a cinematograph film of the entire journey, beginning with Southampton and ending at the same port when the travellers return in the Autumn. It is expected that the teachers will bring back with them much knowledge of what is happening in the schools of Canada that will enable them to do their work better in the future.

TALK OF ECONOMY.

Just now one hears of alarms and excursions in the labyrinths of Whitehall, where it is regarded as certain that the Admiralty will make a determined effort to cut down expenditure all round so as to provide for the cost of the new cruisers. It is said that there is to be such a cut in the expenses of the Admiralty establishment that at least £200,000 a year will be saved in salaries alone. Naturally the dwellers in these protected areas of officialdom will put up a big fight to save their posts and their pay.

In addition to this one hears that Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the Secretary for War, has anticipated the cuts that will be inevitable when Churchill's Economy Committee gets to work with the "axe," and he has prepared a scheme for reducing expenses in his Department that has created almost as much alarm as is the case at the Admiralty next door. Nobody supposes that there will be a strike among Civil servants; but there will be a fight, and, of course, officials have a way of pulling strings in Parliament that are generally effective. It will be interesting to watch the impending struggle.

THE FIRST SEA LORD.

The term of office as First Sea-Lord of Earl Beatty will soon expire, and it is being asked in the Service clubs what his next post will be. Being in the early fifties he is still young, and although he has taken a fine house in Grosvenor Square, and is passionately fond of fox-hunting, it is unlikely that sport or society will absorb all his energies. It is said that he is anxious for some sort of Imperial employment of the kind for which his record and personality qualify him. Perhaps a Governor-Generalship will meet the case.

A THROUNDER OF MUD.

It is not often that there is complete agreement in the Press on a given subject, but all the papers are unanimous in their condemnation of Mr. Peter Wright who has jumped into notoriety by the "slander he wrote in his book, 'Portraits and Criticisms,' concerning Mr. Gladstone. He accused the great Liberal statesman of a pretence to high public virtues and, in private life of unrestrained licence after the manner of a Don Juan. Lord Gladstone, the eldest son of the late Mr. Gladstone, and his elder brother, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, in a letter to the Press stigmatised this as garbage, and calls the author a liar, coward and fool.

This denial couched in intentionally provocative language is intended to force Mr. Wright to bring an action for libel against Lord Gladstone and his brother. But there is small probability of this being done. The writer of the slander in a published reply states in effect that no action for libel can be taken in English law in respect of statements about a dead man. This is true, but the popular opinion here is that unless Mr. Wright takes action he will be obliged to accept the verdict of the public that he is all that he has been called by the Gladstone brothers. Certainly no normal person could go about his business with the terms of that letter hanging over his head.

Mr. Wright, however, may prove to be abnormal in this case, for I see that he has actually told an interviewer that he is obliged to Lord Gladstone, for giving such a fine advertisement to his book!—H.B.

LABOUR M.P.S "GO RED."

PARTY WEARS CARNATION BUTTONHOLES.

"THAT BLOKE."

MR. PURCELL AND "FOREIGN ASSEMBLY" INCIDENT.

Every member of the Labour Party in the House of Commons on July 20th sported a deep red carnation in his buttonhole.

A bundle of carnations lay at the feet of Mr. Tom Williams and Mr. Robert Morrison, and as each member of the party arrived either Mr. Williams or Mr. Morrison handed out a buttonhole.

By the time that Mr. Purcell was ready to take his seat for the first time there was a large attendance of Labour members, all of them decorated with the red carnation.

MR. JACK JONES' INTERJECTION.

When the Speaker invited new members desiring to take their seat to advance to the table, Captain Arthur Evans rose and asked whether it was permissible for a candidate who had been elected to the House to take his seat if he was already a representative of a foreign Assembly and had, presumably, taken the oath. (Ministerial cheers and Labour laughter.)

The Speaker: The hon. member presents himself on the authority of his constituency.

Mr. Dixey, alluding to the red carnations, asked whether it was in order for hon. gentlemen opposite to distinguish themselves from the members of the Liberal Party by wearing floral decorations. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jack Jones: He must have had a brain wave, that bloke. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Purcell then advanced to the table accompanied by Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Henderson amid loud Labour cheers. Mr. Purcell was again cheered when he shook hands with the Speaker and passed behind the chair.

"Where's the little Welsh Wizard now?" a Labour member shouted.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

CRICKET—IRELAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, July 15th. Ireland practically won their international match in Dublin in the first innings. They put on 364 in fine style, M. C. Parry contributing 124. The reply of Scotland was not encouraging, 281, and the team, who had taken the field in no very hopeful mood practically gave up the match, especially as the Irish found themselves able to declare in the second innings with 273 for six. On their second attempt the Scots only scored 173.

EFFECT OF HOLIDAYS ON CRICKET.

Owing to the start of the holiday season there was a curtailment of the summer engagements. The wickets were fast and the scoring high. The Scottish Counties Championship was advanced a further stage, Forfarshire defeating Aberdeen-shire and Fifeshire completing their list of home games with a win over Stirling County. The game at Marnochfield was chiefly notable for level scoring, only four players who went to the wickets failing to register double figures. Forfarshire merited their victory, as they were set to get 170 to win in rather under two hours, and this they accomplished with very little time to spare. Though Fifeshire gained an emphatic win over Stirling County the game had an exciting final. Only three Western Union Championship games were contested, the outcome of which was to narrow still further the number of rivals for the honour. The only aspirants would now seem to be Polce, West of Scotland, and Greenock. In ordinary club matches the most notable achievement was the ten wickets' victory of Grange over Carlton, the defeat being the first sustained by the club for three seasons. M. Patten had the distinction of hitting 108 for the premier club. Principal results:—

Scottish Counties.
Fife, 255 for 3; Stirling, 153.
Western Counties.
Ayr, 162 for 3; Kilmarnock, 153.
Other Matches.
Grange, 251 for 5; Carlton, 107.
Clydesdale, 102 for 9; Glas. Acad., 135.
Drumpeiler, 168; Cartha, 51.
Heriot, 147; Stenhousemuir, 100.
Perthshire, 72; Arbroath, 60.

ADMIRALS AT CRICKET.

LORD JELICOE TAKES A WICKET.

A cricket match was played at Dartmouth on July 4th between Admiral Hickley's XI. and the Royal Naval College. Admiral Hickley's team included Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, Vice-Admiral Watson, Vice-Admiral Sir R. Bantick, Commodore O. E. Leggett, Capt. Evans, Rear-Admiral Sir E. Chatfield, Surg.-Capt. Skay, and Rear-Admiral A. G. Hotham. The cricket played was excellent, and the College won by 48 runs. Scores:—

Admiral Hickley's XI.—Lord Jellicoe, b Carroll, 10; Vice-Admiral Watson, b Carroll, 28; Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bantick, b Carroll, 1; Commodore O. E. Leggett, c Johnson, b Jameson, 42; Capt. A. E. Evans, st. Rylands, b Jameson, 49; Rear-Admiral Sir E. Chatfield, c Meyrick, b Jameson, 11; Vice-Admiral C. S. Hickley, c Blacker, b Jameson, 10; Surg.-Capt. A. H. Skay, run out, 15; Lt.-Com. Troubridge, c Bone, b Jameson, 0; Rear-Admiral G. Hotham, not out, 0; extras, 10; total, 174.
R.N. College.—Bone, c and b Troubridge, 46; Johnson, b Skay, 24; Jameson, c Goudge, b Skay, 41; Cox, c Skay, b Troubridge, 18; Blacker, c Goudge, b Skay, 24; Meyrick, b Troubridge, 0; Bognis, b Evans, 24; Milner-Barry, b Troubridge, 50; Cochrane, b Jellicoe, 1; Carroll, b Skay, 15; Rylands, n.o., 4; extras, 6; total, 222.

RUBBER MARKET.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Rubber quotations on August 12th, according to advices received by the Hongkong Small Investors' Share and Real Estate Co., were as follows:—

"Brooks in good demand up to \$1.15, sellers asking \$1.20, and Bassetts have the same quotation. Bukit Jelutong can be placed at \$1.10. Jeram Kuantans changed hands in quantity round 90 cents, closing in demand at the figure, with sellers at \$1.00. Melaka Pindas made \$2.35, buyers over. Craigieles have been active round \$1.32 1/2 middle. Mentakabs have good enquiries up to 35 cents, and offer at 37 1/2 cents. Punggors changed hands at \$1.30 with further buyers. Tambalaks can be placed at \$1.10, with sellers at \$1.00. Pandans have exchanges at \$1.10. Ulu Benuts changed hands freely up to 80 cents, with few sellers at close.

The better class counters have been quiet. Pajams can be placed at \$3.75, sellers asking \$4.00. Tapahs made \$18.00 buyers over. Bukit Kepong are wanted at \$2.50 (cum.) few offering. Indragiris offer at \$3.15, with enquiries at \$7.90. Kempas can be placed at \$5.90, and offer at \$6.10. New Seaudis made \$2.45, buyers over. Sungai Bagana have buyers at \$2.80, a few offering 10 cents, over. The foregoing quotations are in Singapore currency.



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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From August 24th to 30th, 1925.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days	Week	Days	Week
Month	Year	Month	Year
Days	Month	Days	Month
Days	Month	Days	Month
Mon.	24	11	41
Tues.	25	02	52
Wed.	26	13	03
Thur.	27	24	14
Fri.	28	35	25
Sat.	29	46	36
Sun.	30	57	47

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 23rd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.62	29.64	29.61
Temperature	85	78	85
Humidity	81	80	83
Wind Direction	N	NE	ESE
Force	4	3	2
Weather	O	B	C
Rain	0.08	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air temperature on 22nd	86		
Lowest open-air temperature on 23rd	78		

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"SENTIMENTAL CRIMES."

THE ATTITUDE OF "THE OBSERVER."

FOR WHAT DO WE PAY?

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

I read your leader "Sentimental Crimes" on Saturday a few moments before I opened the London Observer of July 19th which had just arrived. Unlike some of the London weekly journals which came by the same mail, *The Observer* did devote some space to comment about the present crisis in China. There was an article by "Our Diplomatic Correspondent" of about 500 words under the heading "A Shanghai Enquiry" and "More Reasonable Mood in China," etc. It was not very cheerful reading. Also Mr. T. L. Garvin in his four column editorial survey of "The World: Week by Week" did manage to find room for about 250 words in a paragraph with the heading "China and Appeasement." He devoted nearly as much space to a comment on "Morocco's Big War" and rather more space to an editorial in consideration of the ridiculous case of the wrangle in America about the schoolmaster and "Monkeyville." Remember *The Observer* is not a radical newspaper. Nothing is more exasperating to the patriotic Briton in China, than the almost flippant contempt concerning the China crisis of even the more serious political journals in Great Britain. They do not realise the connection between the China trade and unemployment at home. What makes the average Hongkong resident more particularly angry, however, is the fact that the London journals do not appear yet to understand that the South China problem is entirely different from that of Shanghai and North China. Hongkong, they must be reminded, is a portion of the British Empire. It has been attacked.

"AT A DISTANCE."

Mr. Garvin, after writing some two and a half columns about cancer, coal, Churchill and costs of armaments, turned his attention to "General Smuts at a Distance." It is worth while to quote two sentences, as they are pertinent concerning the attitude of London journalists to the crisis in China. Mr. Garvin writes "To our surprise and infinite regret General Smuts has denounced the Pact in a vehement communication to the *Daily News*. This shows the danger of 'judgment at a distance.' Soon afterwards Mr. Garvin writes about "China and Appeasement" as follows: "We congratulate Mr. Austen Chamberlain on his sure handling of the Chinese crisis." Most people in Hongkong associate Mr. Austen Chamberlain with "masterly inactivity." His sure handling of the crisis has already brought British subjects in Hongkong and South China dangerously near to bankruptcy. As Mr. Garvin himself writes "This shows the danger of judgment at a distance." General Smuts has visited Europe and has some first-hand knowledge of European affairs gained during the Peace Conference. Has Mr. Garvin or Mr. Austen Chamberlain ever visited the Far East? Mr. Garvin certainly has never lived here. His "judgment" is probably formed as a result of academic discussions with "intellectuals" such as Wellington Koo and Alfred Sz, a type of particular interest apparently to politicians and journalists in London. These "brilliant dragon-flies of a day" are no more representative of China than is Charlie Chaplin representative of the British people—their views are taken as representing the views of the Chinese race.

"VIOLENCE IS SUBSIDING."

Let us return to Mr. Garvin's judgment on "China and Appeasement." He admits that "The Anti-British Movement continues, culpably encouraged by the simulacrum of a Government at Peking" and quaintly adds "But violence is subsiding and the strikers are failing." It is, of course, difficult to obtain immediate answers to questions addressed to a writer 10,000 miles away, so that it is not much use asking Mr. Garvin for a definition of "violence." We would wish him nothing more violent than a week at Shamoen or Swatow during any time between about the middle of June until now, or even a week with Borodin & Co. who are so sure of "appeasement" on their own terms. "In the last few days," he writes, "sufficient agreement has been reached between America, Britain, France and Japan." If an agreement had been reached at that date we are enjoying the results. It must have included an agreement to leave Hongkong to its fate, or as Mr. Garvin recommends, "a common policy of far-sighted appeasement," the part of the chief Treaty Powers. In other words, a policy of scuttling the feeble threats and windy verbiage from Canton are apparently now-a-days sufficient to make the British Lion slink away with his tail between his legs.

"HOW LONG?"

Time after time Borodin and his dupes in Canton have "twisted" the Lion's tail and the lion has not even growled. This last impudent order about British ships calling at Canton and the "boycott" of Hongkong would formerly have immediately resulted in the occupation of Canton. But these shrieks by immature schoolboys about "unequal treaties" and "unequal rights" are the saddest of the day because many of us who are miserable in Hongkong by political agitators, who are despised by their own intellectuals, have impressed

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ITALIAN FLIER EXPECTED.

MAJOR DI PINEDO COMING TO HONGKONG.

It has now been ascertained that Major the Marquis Di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, who is engaged in an attempt to fly from Rome to Japan and back, is definitely coming to Hongkong on his homeward flight after leaving Japan and Shanghai.

He is now en route for Japan and should be in Hongkong within the next week or two, provided that everything goes well. A cable dated August 19th from Manila stated that Major Di Pinedo had arrived at Zamboanga, Mindanao. From there his route lay via Cebu to Manila. A cable from Cebu, received here at 8.45 p.m. on Saturday, announced that the Italian aviator had met with an accident while alighting in the harbour. The damage to the machine, however, it was stated, is not serious. When Major Di Pinedo leaves Cebu, he will fly to Manila and from there, via Appari, to Tamsui in the North of Formosa. Across the islands he will then make trucks to the Southernmost part of Japan, making another descent at Kagoshima. From there he will fly, with one or two breaks in between, to Tokyo. Here, it is surmised, he will have a thorough overhaul and refit carried out to his plane before proceeding any further, on his flight, as four or five cases of spare parts have been already despatched to Tokyo to await his arrival there.

From Tokyo he will resume his flight and make a start on his return journey to Rome. From Tokyo his next jumping off place will be Tsingtau, China, and from there he flies to Shanghai. From Shanghai, Major Di Pinedo sets out for Hongkong via Amoy. He should not be many days in reaching Hongkong, once he sets out from Tokyo. It has been arranged that the aviator shall use the same stretch of water at Lai Chi Kok as did the U.S. aviators, as well as Major MacLaren, and Major Zanni last year.

On the resumption of his flight from Hongkong, Major Di Pinedo will fly to Bangkok and from there along Indo-China to Rangoon. He will not strike his original course until he reaches Rangoon, from which point he will retrace his original track back to Rome.

It is not expected that Major Di Pinedo will tarry more than a day, if that long, in Hongkong, as he is naturally anxious to complete his circuit as soon as possible. All arrangements for his reception here are in the hands of the Italian Consul-General, who is co-operating with the Asiatic Petroleum Company to give him all the assistance possible. The Asiatic Petroleum Company, by the way, have supplied Major Di Pinedo with the necessary refills of spirit and oil all the way along his route.

Major Di Pinedo set out on his adventurous flight in April, reaching Bombay on May 8th. So far he has been singularly fortunate in his flight.

CONSTABLE GAOLED.

THEFT FROM A THIEF.

When a Chinese was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday, with stealing six towels, he said that he had seen them protruding from a broken case on board an American ship where he had been working, and had taken them. He was stopped and searched by a police picket in Canton Road. He was fined \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

The defendant was, however, complainant in the case of Wong Shi Chin, a Weihaiwei constable, who was charged with stealing \$2.40 from plaintiff.

Plaintiff said defendant was in the picket party which was under a European sergeant. The constables took his towels and one of them, defendant, searched his jacket. When he felt in his pockets a little later, he found that there was \$2.40 missing, money which he had earned during the day for working on the American ship. He complained to the Sergeant and the money was found on defendant's person.

Sergeant R. Cunningham stated that on receiving the complaint he immediately searched defendant and found the money wrapped up in a piece of paper. The dishonest constable was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

London and Washington. The whole wretched business makes every Briton in South China hang his head in shame.

WHY DO WE PAY?

When Hongkong sent a free gift of a quarter of a million sterling to London, a few months ago, to relieve the British taxpayer, then Hongkong was worth a few paragraphs in the London papers. When we send one dollar out of every five collected in local taxes to London for Imperial defence we expect, at any rate, to be remembered during a crisis. We are the only British community in the Far East that pays the piper and we are not even consulted when it is a question of selecting the tune. We do want to know what we pay for. "You will be happy in Hongkong," said a Cabinet Minister to the writer many years ago. "You will be happy in Hongkong because you will be under the shadow of the Union Jack." It was a lie. There are schoolboys about "unequal treaties" and "unequal rights" are the saddest of the day because many of us who are miserable in Hongkong by political agitators, who are despised by their own intellectuals, have impressed

How much longer must we wait?

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LOCAL SPORT.

BOWLS.

CRAIGENGOWER CHAMPIONS.

Craigengower C.C. won the Championship of the first League on Saturday by defeating Taikee R.C. The championship lay between these teams as it did last year when Taikee R.C. won, and a large crowd watched the deciding game on Saturday on the Craigengower rink. Taikee put up a good fight but their opponents were sure and confident, and won by 23 points. High festivity took place in the Club house during the evening.

Kowloon Dock R.C. lost to the Civil Service Club by 21 points and the Police defeated East Point R.C. by 23 points.

Scores:—

Division I.

CRAIGENGOWER v. TAIKEE.

C.C.C.—Alves, Souza, Rosset, Bana.

(Skip) 25.

T.R.C.—Slooa, Spah, McCubbin, Ferguson (Skip) 15.

C.C.C.—Muskett, Rose, Dennis, Macfarlane (Skip) 20.

T.R.C.—Weir, Grimshaw, Russell, Wetherston (Skip) 13.

C.C.C.—Naves, Fritz, Green, Bradbury (Skip) 18.

T.R.C.—Ling, Peterson, Morris, Wallace (Skip) 12.

Total: C.C.C., 64; T.R.C., 41.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON DOCK.

C.S.C.C.—Ling, Murphy, Gregory, Grimmer (Skip) 23.

K.D.R.C.—Gow, Cullen, McKelvie, Johnston (Skip) 13.

C.S.C.C.—Massey, Maughan, Oswick, Deakin (Skip) 21.

K.D.R.C.—Henderson, Keith, Gourlay, Panchon (Skip) 20.

C.S.C.C.—Smith, Stanley, Knight, Mill (Skip) 24.

K.D.R.C.—Cooper, Docherty, Hamilton, Lapsley (Skip) 14.

Total: C.S.C.C., 63; K.D.R.C., 47.

Division II.

P.R.C.—Post, Want, Mair, Clarke (Skip) 24.

E.P.R.C.—Shaw, Douglas, McKellar, Hamilton (Skip) 18.

P.R.C.—Blackman, McLeod, Grant, West (Skip) 26.

E.P.R.C.—Whiteford, Glen, Forbes, Fowler (Skip) 13.

P.R.C.—Glendinning, Sword, Reid, Clark (Skip) 15.

E.P.R.C.—Barday, Thorburn, Williamson, Lee (Skip) 12.

Total: P.R.C., 68; E.P.R.C., 43.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Division I.

Craigengower C.C. 10 8 0 2 16

Taikee R.C. 10 7 0 3 14

Kowloon B.C. 9 5 1 3 11

Civil Service C.C. 9 3 0 6 6

Kowloon Dock 9 2 1 6 5

Kowloon C.C. 9 2 0 7 4

Division II.

Police R.C. 9 8 0 1 16

Taikee R.C. 8 6 0 2 12

Kowloon C.C. 6 5 0 3 10

Indian B.C. 4 4 0 4 8

East Point R.C. 3 1 0 7 2

R.H.K.Y.O. 7 0 0 7 0

BASEBALL.

INDIANS LOSE TO JAPANESE.

On the Happy Valley diamond on Saturday afternoon, the Indian Club suffered defeat by eleven points at the hands of the Japanese.

The line-up of teams and scores were as follows:—

JAPANESE

Kumano c.f. Ismail

Honda 3b. Min

Hachima a.s. Curroem

Uno 1b. Ankar

Akiyama 2b. Castmboy

Yukoi 1.f. Omar

Ishimatsu r.f. Ismail

Hachima p. Lewis

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Japanese 5 0 0 1 3 1-16

Indians 6 0 2 3 0 0-5

(Continued on next Column.)

"SNAKES AND SCORPIONS."

CHINESE GENERAL'S VIEW OF CANTON "REDS."

It may be recalled that the *Daily Press* recently published the text of a communication sent to the Chinese Central Government by Mr. (or Major-General) Loo Chung Yui of Maeho, to protest against the misrule of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung, and appealing for official assistance against that body.

A correspondent of a Chinese newspaper subsequently asked Mr. Loo about his plans.

After speaking in an enthusiastic strain of the recent lecture given at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, by Mr. Hellstrom, the Swedish Consul in Canton, Mr. Loo explained his scheme and said that as many Chinese people were aware of the necessity for bringing about the downfall of the Communists, they should exert themselves in every possible way, and press forward the movement with determination. Ninety per cent. of Kwangtung people regarded the Communists as snakes and scorpions.

"I believe," concluded Mr. Loo, "that there is a hope of expelling a minority of Communists by uniting a majority of determined and active opponents."

"OH YOU PEOPLE!"

Something new in the nature of strike propaganda has now appeared in the streets at Shanghai. Chinese fans bearing the inscription "The Ninth of May and the Thirtieth of May. Oh you people! What are you doing to remove the disgrace!" The fans are being sold by hawkers at ten coppers each, but it is not stated whether the proceeds go to the strike treasury.

AMERICANS BEAT VOLUNTEERS.

An interesting game, between the Americans and the Volunteers, was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The Americans won by 11 points to 5.

The line up of the teams and the scores were:—

VOLUNTEERS

Curtis p. Dome

Ramsay c. Proulx

Burns 1b. Harlow

Stewart 2b. Hawkins

Bowker a.s. Lane

Eager 3b. Church

A. Mackenzie 1.f. Drought

W. Mackenzie r.f. Zumwatt

Owen Hughes c.f. Hogan

Volunteers 0 0 0 3 2 0-5

Americans 0 3 1 4 3 0-11

SOUTH CHINA WIN.

Yesterday afternoon an excellent game of six innings aside, was witnessed between South China and the Philippine Club, the former side winning by 7 points to 5.

The line up of the teams and the scores were as under:—

SOUTH CHINA

Pung 1b. J. Sinking

Pang 2b. Francisco

K. F. June a.s. Leonard

T. Chan 3b. Texson

Lee c. G. Sancho

B. Shim 1.f. Roll

Leung p. Delgado

Chanon r.f. Bautista

P. F. Choy c.f. D. Bautista

South China 0 2 5 0 0 0-7

Philippines 0 0 2 0 0 3-5

GARRISON CRICKET.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding has consented to present the cup and medals to the winning team at the conclusion of the final Garrison Cricket League match.

DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION. DRAFT OF RESOLUTION FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The following is a preliminary draft of the resolution which will be sent to the Prime Minister after to-morrow's public indignation meeting at the Theatre Royal, at which it will be submitted for ratification:

This Colony, as a vital part of the British Empire, having already vainly appealed through a telegram unanimously passed at a great mass meeting held on July 27th and passed on by the Governor at its request, to His Majesty's Government, "now" appeals to His Majesty's Prime Minister to take steps to have the following provisions of the Treaties of Nanking 1842 and Tientsin 1858 between Great Britain and China carried out, namely:

(i.) Article II. of the Treaty of Nanking which provides that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai.

(ii.) Article IV. of the Treaty of Nanking by which British Merchants are permitted, at all ports where they may reside "to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please."

(iii.) Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking authorising goods belonging to British Merchants to be conveyed by Chinese Merchants to any province or City in the interior of China.

(iv.) Article XI. of the Treaty of Tientsin which also opened Swatow and other Southern Ports for foreign trade and stated that "it is agreed that British subjects are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and from at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise."

The observance of these provisions of the Treaties is imperative for the commercial prosperity of this Colony, seeing that Canton is the principal gateway for British trade into South China.

The present Canton Authorities who are independent of the Central Government at Peking and have been in office for less than 3 months are directly and solely responsible for the cutting off of all steamship communication between Canton and Hongkong, both direct and via Macao, and also for the boycott in Canton and other ports in South China of British subjects, ships and goods. They have also openly declared their intention of destroying by every means in their power, Hongkong, its trade and prosperity.

In 1924 the total shipping of all classes entered and cleared from Hongkong was 794,492 vessels totalling 27,000,000 tons. Since 1st July this year, following the Strike, the average daily number of vessels entering and clearing Hongkong has been 34 vessels, totalling 25,519 tons. Since 1st July the average daily number of ships (including liner steamers) held up through the boycott has been 74 of which 45 are British.

The recent proclamation by the Canton Authorities with regard to coastal navigation states that vessels of any nationality, except British and Japanese, may enter and leave the port of Canton provided they omit Hongkong, which still further destroys British shipping interests. The proclamation is an act of open hostility to Great Britain, and flagrantly and deliberately violates her Treaties with China.

The effect of this action of the Canton Authorities has been to cause a complete stoppage of the export of silk from the Canton Delta through Hongkong and of the import of British piece goods into Canton and the interior; thereby causing disastrous losses both to British and Chinese merchants in this Colony and to the export trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which must result in further very considerable and increasing permanent unemployment in Great Britain, and the closing of many of their mills.

The Canton-Hongkong problem is entirely separate and distinct from that in any other part of China, owing to the fact that Canton does not recognise, and is in rebellion against, the Central Government at Peking, and that no Conference held at Peking on tariff or extrajurisdictional or any other questions can possibly assist this Colony in the remotest degree, in its present most serious and urgent need; and any delay in dealing direct with Canton on the South China situation can only result in daily losses to this Colony, of increasing and ruinous magnitude; moreover the British Government, if it delays decisive action now will most certainly have a far larger problem to face at Canton in the future than that confronting it at present. By prompt action now, the Naval and Military Forces, in this Colony could easily place alternative and friendly Chinese Authorities in power at Canton.

There is no question whatever of making war on China but simply of ousting the present violently anti-British Bolshevik faction which has recently succeeded in seizing the reins of power at Canton.

It may be added that such intervention will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the oppressed and terrorized people of Canton.

(Continued on next Column).

LOCAL WEDDING. ARNOLD-WILSON.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Saturday afternoon, the parties being Miss Helen Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Thornley Arnold, of Portsmouth, and Sub-Inspector William Edward Wilson (Hongkong Police), son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of Sheffield.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. G. Everett, wore a dress of ivory satin with silver lace net, trimmed with silver beads, and an embroidered veil with orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white roses with Honolulu creeper. The bridesmaids, Misses Mabel B. Arnold and Margaret Everett, were dressed in powder taffeta silk, trimmed with silver ribbon and forget-me-nots and roses. They carried bouquets of pink roses. Mrs. Everett was the Matron of Honour.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay. Mr. R. J. Tyler was bestman, and the ushers were Messrs. McDonald Coupland and W. L. Walker.

A well-attended reception took place afterwards at the Palace Hotel, where a string of Chinese joss crackers were lighted to bring good luck to the couple. Appropriate speeches were made, and roasting cheers were given for the bride and bridegroom.

The honeymoon will be spent at Fanling. The bride's going away dress was of champagne silk gauze, with hat to match.

KOWLOON TONG SCHEME. SUBSCRIBERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A largely-attended meeting of the subscribers to the Kowloon Tong scheme was held on Saturday at the Nam Tong Restaurant, China Building, the object being to form an association to safeguard their interests.

Mr. Peter Wong, one of the conveners, opened the meeting and Dr. S. Y. Kwan was elected chairman.

The Chairman made a short speech in Chinese in the course of which he outlined the history of the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme. He said that it was in 1922 that the late Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede proposed this scheme. Unfortunately before it could be completely carried out, Mr. Ede had died and the situation had become quite different; and it was therefore necessary that an association be formed to protect the interests of the subscribers.

It was unanimously decided that an association should be formed and that an executive committee of twelve be chosen, and that seven should be deemed sufficient to form a quorum.

It was pointed out by one of the subscribers that as 99 per cent. of the subscribers were Chinese, the president and one of the vice-presidents should be Chinese. This was agreed to.

The Committee selected were:—Messrs. Cheng So; H. M. Siu, E. da Rosa, A. Basto, Wong Chee Wah, Dr. S. Y. Kwan, Liu Wai Chow, Sum Pak Ming, Lung Jui Lun, Peter Wong, Wong Chik Nam, and Lui Im Po (secretary and treasurer).

It was decided the initial subscription should be \$10.

It was finally decided that the name of the Society should be the Kowloon Tong Garden City Association or the Association of the Subscribers to the Kowloon Tong Scheme.

Apart from the incontestable right of British subjects in this Colony of every race to the protection of the British Flag in defence of the provisions of the Treaties between Great Britain and China, this Colony has by its repeated considerable defence contribution, for the past 25 years acquired a right to the active support of the British Government. Such defence contributions amount altogether during that period to the sum of 49 million dollars, the 1924 contribution being the record amount of 41 million dollars, and have naturally been considered by this Colony as an Insurance Fund for the protection of the rights secured to British subjects by Treaties with China.

Accordingly the residents of this Colony at a great Mass Indignation Meeting demanded that the British Government take immediate and decisive action to maintain our Treaty rights and to install alternative and friendly Chinese Authorities at Canton and that communications and trade between Hongkong, Canton and the interior of South China shall be restored and British Treaty Rights fully carried out by it and that the present intolerable straggle and boycott of the business of this Colony by Canton be ended.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting that the above course is the only effective method of restoring communications and trade between Hongkong, Canton and South China, and of preventing the economic destruction of Hongkong and of British interests in the Treaty Ports of South China.

AN UNDESIRABLE

UKRAINIAN TO BE EXPELLED.

The Ukrainian, Joseph L. Tiplitchi, who described himself as a Roumanian subject, appeared, on remand, before Mr. S. B. B. McDermott, at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, to answer the charge of not having a proper passport.

At the previous hearing on Thursday last, when defendant first appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police), who prosecuted, made certain statements to His Worship, in which he referred to the defendant's "Violent Red" activities in Canton, and added that he had been identified as one of the leaders in the strike at Shameen last year.

Defendant was then remanded in order that he might find friends to bring to Court to speak as to his good character.

On Saturday he produced a number of his Russian friends, who are employed at the Hongkong Hotel.

The Magistrate said, however, that what he was called upon to consider was the charge of not having a passport and he found that only a technical offence had been committed. His Worship did not feel inclined to take into consideration all sorts of other things which were mentioned by the prosecution but which had no connection with the charge itself.

As the defendant had been in custody for three days already he would be convicted on a technical point only and a fine of \$1 would be imposed or one day's imprisonment. His Worship asked the Captain Superintendent of Police how he proposed to proceed further in the matter.

Mr. Wodehouse: "I understand he has one or two Russian friends who are prepared to say that he is what is called a 'White' Russian. I don't want to be hard on the man. Of course, when it comes to a question of telling the colour of people's hearts and not that of their skins it makes it rather difficult. Personally I have just as much faith in my side of the case as he has in his, but in any case it is not desirable that he be allowed to remain in the Colony."

The question was raised as to the form under which the order of expulsion should take. The Magistrate asked the C.S.P. if it was sought to deport the man under the emergency powers delegated to the police authorities or under the powers which the Bench possessed in dealing with an offence under the passport regulations.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that perhaps the simplest form would be to make the order under the passport law. The Magistrate: "If you are satisfied that it is desirable that he should not remain in the Colony, I am prepared to make the order."

The C.S.P.: "Yes, I am satisfied, your Worship."

His Worship made the order of expulsion from the Colony as applied for, under the passport regulations.

SMUGGLED LETTERS.

REFERENCES TO WARS.

The second Chinese of the two men arrested on Thursday for conveying letters into the Colony other than through the Post Office, again appeared on remand at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest on a charge of infringing the postal and censoring regulations.

The case of the first man was dealt with on Friday, when he was fined \$10 for a technical offence, as the letters only contained business communications.

The second defendant, who appeared on Saturday, had pleaded guilty to conveying 64 letters into the Colony.

He stated that the letters were given him by his relatives and friends at Shanghai to deliver to people in Hongkong as he was on a business visit.

A Post Office official told His Worship that the result of the Censor's investigation was that one of the letters found in the possession of the defendant referred to "War between China and Japan" and stated that "the Russians and Germans were jointly going to declare war against Great Britain." The P.M.G. took a serious view of the offence of smuggling letters, which thus evaded the censorship.

His Worship remarked that the letter was strongly seditious, but as the accused in his position of travelling trader had apparently conveyed the letter without guilty knowledge of the contents, he would deal with him leniently by imposing a fine of \$100, with three months' hard labour in default.

The inflammatory document was confiscated, and handed over to the Police for further investigation. The other letters, it is understood, will be delivered to the addressees.

OTHER ARRESTS.

Two other Chinese arrested on Friday night on the Cheung Chau ferry wharf on a similar charge were fined \$10 each. One of the bundles was described as "family" letters. The other lot was found along with consignees covers in the possession of a comprador's messenger, who advanced the explanation that he was merely carrying out orders in delivering the letters personally owing to the irregular mail service.

LIU CHUNG HOI'S SUCCESSOR.

MONEY REMITTED TO HONGKONG CHINESE BANKS.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIK SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Go Yung Fun, another ardent Bolshevik, has been appointed acting Chief of the Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang in Canton, in succession to Liu Chung Hoi.

According to the *Tai Kwoong Po*, Mr. Liu, although strongly anti-British, had, during the few weeks before his death remitted more than \$200,000 to Hongkong Chinese banks for safe custody.

It is stated that when Liu Chung Hoi was killed, Chan Chau Lam, formerly editor of the *Sun Jiao Po*, the Hongkong Chinese newspaper closed by the British Government at the beginning of the strike, was wounded and is now in a serious condition. Mr. Chan, like Mr. Liu, was known to be a strong Bolshevik, and he had the propaganda department of the Reds in Hongkong in charge.

WATER WORKS STRIKE.
The strike of the workers at the Canton Water Works at Tseungpo, near Canton, has ended by order of the local authorities who have promised mediation which will not disappoint strikers.

TAX ON CAPITAL.
Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton will wait no longer to put into operation the special tax of one per cent. on the capital and wealth of residents in the Kwangtung Province, in order to raise funds to support the workers now on strike. So far very few of these appointed assessors and collectors of this tax have shown any desire to take up their duties, in view of the known strong opposition to the special assessment. The Kuomintang Bolshevik leaders, it is understood, do not expect to have a large collection from towns and cities where the Red forces are not stronger than the people's volunteers.

TRADE PERMITS.
The four leading trade organizations in Canton, including the General Chamber of Commerce, have sent an ultimatum to the Kuomintang Government declaring their inability to submit to the system of import and export permits, through which the Bolsheviks are seeking to restrict Canton-Hongkong trade.

THE PASSING OF LIU CHUNG HOI. STORMY PETREL OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CHINA.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

"Tyrants are never safe, nor should be; The ground is mined beneath them as they tread."

What manner of man was this Liu Chung Hoi who met his death, at the hand of an assassin in Canton last week. Like every human being he had two sides to his nature—the Dr. Jekyll and the Mr. Hyde. It was said that he was greatly influenced by his wife, a woman of very advanced views who was extremely active in forming labour unions among the women workers in the silk districts near Canton. She is typical of a new force that must be reckoned with in Chinese politics—the Chinese woman with the fanaticism of the suffragette. It is difficult for the older generation of officials to understand the Chinese "new woman" but she has arrived and must be considered.

It is of melancholy interest to know that Liu was educated, for a time, at Queen's College. Then he went to Japan. He was the first of the type known as Young China to study the organization of labour unions. He was largely responsible for the formation of the Seamen's Union and the shipping strike which caused such inconvenience to this Colony. He was an autocrat by temperament.

In Canton there is a guild of mechanics named the Engineer's Institute of China. The guild refused to obey Liu and for years he persecuted the officials. His hand was stayed only because the mechanics at the arsenal and on the railways threatened to strike if the persecution did not cease.

Liu then made many speeches against the introduction of machinery into China. He stated that engines were fed with human bodies and urged the manual workers to attack the artisans. Early this year a clever idea by a Cantonese for a mechanical oil press was translated into a machine. Liu urged the workmen who press out the oil by hand to save their livelihood by destroying the machines. His arguments were successful. The rabble wrecked the workshop where the machines were being made; many mechanics were wounded and three disappeared entirely. Always he seemed to be stirring up trouble. The tea house workmen and the men making noodles and paste came to blows and several of the latter were killed. Here again, in many quarters, Liu was held responsible. It was said that he had been the enemy of the noodle workers.

Nemesis has overtaken him as it will others who follow in his footsteps. For years he continued to foment strife in Canton. Is it possible to hope that there is now some prospect of peace?

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1	123	231	338	447	556	665	773
2	124	232	339	448	557	666	774
3	125	233	340	449	558	667	775
4	126	234	341	450	559	668	776
5	127	235	342	451	560	669	777
6	128	236	343	452	561	670	778
7	129	237	344	453	562	671	779
8	130	238	345	454	563	672	780
9	131	239	346	455	564	673	781
10	132	240	347	456	565	674	782
11	133	241	348	457	566	675	783
12	134	242	349	458	567	676	784
13	135	243	350	459	568	677	785
14	136	244	351	460	569	678	786
15	137	245	352	461	570	679	787
16	138	246	353	462	571	680	788
17	139	247	354	463	572	681	789
18	140	248	355	464	573	682	790
19	141	249	356	465	574	683	791
20	142	250	357	466	575	684	792
21	143	251	358	467	576	685	793
22	144	252	359	468	577	686	794
23	145	253	360	469	578	687	795
24	146	254	361	470	579	688	796
25	147	255	362	471	580	689	797
26	148	256	363	472	581	690	798
27	149	257	364	473	582	691	799
28	150	258	365	474	583	692	800
29	151	259	366	475	584	693	801
30	152	260	367	476	585	694	802
31	153	261	368	477	586	695	803
32	154	262	369	478	587	696	804
33	155	263	370	479	588	697	805
34	156	264	371	480	589	698	806
35	157	265	372	481	590	699	807
36	158	266	373	482	591	700	808
37	159	267	374	483	592	701	809
38	160	268	375	484	593	702	810
39	161	269	376	485	594	703	811
40	162	270	377	486	595	704	812
41	163	271	378	487	596	705	813
42	164	272	379	488	597	706	814
43	165	273	380	489	598	707	815
44	166	274	381	490	599	708	816
45	167	275	382	491	600	709	817
46	168	276	383	492	601	710	818
47	169	277	384	493	602	711	819
48	170	278	385	494	603	712	820
49	171	279	386	495	604	713	821
50	172	280	387	496	605	714	822
51	173	281	388	497	606	715	823
52	174	282	389	498	607	716	824
53	175	283	390	499	608	717	825
54	176	284	391	500	609	718	826
55	177	285	392	501	610	719	827
56	178	286	393	502	611	720	828
57	179	287	394	503	612	721	829
58	180	288	395	504	613	722	830
59	181	289	396	505	614	723	831
60	182	290	397	506	615	724	832
61	183	291	398	507	616	725	833
62	184	292	399	508	617	726	834
63	185	293	400	509	618	727	835
64	186	294	401	510	619	728	836
65	187	295	402	511	620	729	837
66	188	296	403	512	621	730	838
67	189	297	404	513	622	731	839
68	190	298	405	514	623	732	840
69	191	299	406	515	624	733	841
70	192	300	407	516	625	734	842
71	193	301	408	517	626	735	843
72	194	302	409	518	627	736	844
73	195	303	410	519	628	737	845
74	196	304	411	520	629	738	846
75	197	305	412	521	630	739	847
76	198	306	413	522	631	740	848
77	199	307	414	523	632	741	849
78	200	308	415	524	633	742	850
79	201	309	416	525	634	743	851
80	202	310	417	526	635	744	852
81	203	311	418	527	636	745	853
82	204	312	419	528	637	746	854
83	205	313	420	529	638	747	855
84	206	314	421	530	639	748	856
85	207	315	422	531	640	749	857
86	208	316	423	532	641	750	858
87	209	317	424	533	642	751	859
88	210	318	425	534	643	752	860
89	211	319	426	535	644	753	861
90	212	320	427	536	645	754	862
91	213	321	428	537	646	755	863
92	214	322	429	538	647	756	864
93	215	323	430	539	648	757	865
94	216	324	431	540	649	758	866
95	217	325	432	541	650	759	867
96	218	326	433	542	651	760	868
97	219	327	434	543	652	761	869
98	220	328	435	544	653	762	870
99	221	329	436	545	654	763	871
100	222	330	437	546	655	764	872

Holders of DRAWN DEBENTURES who desire to be Paid on the 24th AUGUST, 1925, are requested to inform the TREASURER, Messrs. PARKY, SMITH, SMITH & CO., at 11, Queen's Road, Central, HONGKONG, before THURSDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1925, or before THURSDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1925, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURES numbered as above which are not cashed on the 24th AUGUST, 1925, will be paid on the 27th FEBRUARY, 1926, after which date they will cease to bear interest.

By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925. [2540]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
M. A. G. DA ROCHA has received instructions to Sell By
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
MONDAY.

The 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON at his Sale Room, D'Aguiar Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SUBDIVISIONS 1 and 2 of SECTION H, or INLAND LOT 417.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property comprises Two Messuages known as Nos. 18 and 20, Wyndham Street, and a Piece of Ground which is used as a Lane and Right of Way. The Messuages are well built and are comparatively New and are let as Shops and Dwelling-houses.

The Area of the Property including the Right of Way is 3,111 square feet but the actual Area covered by the Messuages is only about 1,700 square feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply

Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
M. A. G. DA ROCHA,
The Auctioneer. [2547]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP "ALYMERIAN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 24th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th Sept. 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance will be counteracted by Bills of Lading will be counteracted by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925. [2548]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th Sept. 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be counteracted by Bills of Lading will be counteracted by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925. [2549]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CYNDETHAS DEWI SANT, HONGKONG.

A COMMITTEE MEETING is to be held at Mr. J. OWEN HUGHES' OFFICE, PRINCE BUILDING, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, at 3.15 p.m., to which Members are also invited. A Proposal to hold a BATHING PICNIC will be discussed, also any Suggestions regarding the Winter Programme. [2550]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM Begins on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1925 at 8.30 a.m. All New Boys should come to the School at 8.30 a.m. on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1925.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster. [2551]

NOTICE.

GAS ACCOUNTS for JULY are now READY and, in view of Numerous Complaints of Non-receipt of June Accounts, Consumers are Requested to kindly Call at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD'S MAIN STORE (Hardware Dept.) where same can be obtained and Paid.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1925. [2552]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been Declared and will be Payable On and After WEDNESDAY, the 25th AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary. [2549]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An Interim Dividend of \$3.00 per share has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1925, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 7th September, 1925, to Saturday, the 12th September, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager. [2546]

S.S. "AMBOISE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also Cargo from BORDEAUX, etc., as "CEPHEE" Cargo from HAVRE and COGNAC ex "C. P. LEOCOQ," and General Cargo from Saigon (except Salt, Bars and Window Glass) ex "LIEUT. ST. LOUBERT BIE."

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counteracted by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 24th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUESS,
Agents. [2537]

Hongkong, 15th August, 1925.

S.S. "MIN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH and LONDON, connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 1 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counteracted by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUESS,
Agents. [2544]

Hongkong, 21st August, 1925.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in Sound Shares at Favourable Rates. Offers Invited by Phone C. 4830 or in Writing to SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road. [2534]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS, 1925.

OWING to the Conditions ruling in the Colony at present, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orders for Subscription GRIFINS for 1925 may be CANCELLED at the Request of the Purchaser but any such Cancellation must be made in Writing to the SECRETARY before Noon on the 25th DAY OF AUGUST, 1925.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. GREENWOOD,
Acting Secretary. [2542]

TO LET.

GOODOWN at Rear of STEPHENS BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central. Floor Space: 21 ft. x 33 ft. AND ONE OFFICE on Portion of Third Floor of STEPHENS BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central. Opening onto Des Voeux Road Central, and Portico Street. Large, Airy and Well Lighted.

Apply—
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [2

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CANADIAN MERCHANTS APPEAL TO PRIME MINISTER TO ADVISE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF SERIOUS EFFECT OF BOYCOTT.

STRIKERS ATTACK SHANGHAI REDS.

HANKOW OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH ORDERING STRONGER ANTI-BRITISH MEASURES WHILE SIMULATING DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The most significant news to hand with regard to the situation in China is the request of the Merchants Exchange at Vancouver, that the Canadian Premier shall advise the British Government of the inevitable serious effect of the Chinese boycott on the Canadian export and shipping trade to the Far East.

The outbreak at Shanghai, due to the strikers having realised that the Red Labour Leaders have deceived them, is somewhat counter-balanced by the evidence from Hankow of the duplicity of the Chinese officials, appointed to confer with the British Consul-General with a view to reaching a settlement of the incident of June 11th.

CANADA FEELS PINCH.

Vancouver, August 22nd.

The Merchants Exchange has telegraphed to the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, requesting him to advise the British Government of the inevitable very serious effect on the Canadian export and shipping trade to the Far East of the Chinese boycott against British goods and shipping.

Chinese firms are demanding the erasure of Canadian labels and marks of identification and the consignment of goods by United States ships for the purpose of making the populace believe that they are of American origin.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM GROWS.

SHANGHAI, August 22nd.

Ill-feeling against the Bolshevik section of the local Labour Leaders came to a head, this evening, when a large crowd of strikers, armed with sticks, knives and other weapons, attacked the headquarters of the Shanghai General Labour Association, in the Chinese City.

Several were wounded on both sides. One or two Reds are reported to have been killed.

The attackers complained that they had been deceived by the Reds.

HANKOW OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Hankow, August 23rd.

Wednesday's meeting of the Chinese and British Authorities regarding the settlement of a local incident, proving abortive, there was further discussion on Saturday,

at which the Chinese handed in claims totalling \$750,000 compensation for those killed or wounded, as the result of the incident on June 11th.

During the discussion, the British Consul-General, Mr. H. Porter, becoming most dissatisfied with the attitude of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, left the room and the proceedings abruptly terminated.

While ostensibly negotiating a friendly settlement of the Hankow incident, the Chinese Authorities are alleged actually to have officially ordered the Chamber of Commerce to intensify the anti-British boycott measures, including intimidation, illegal taxation and a system of fines.

LONDON NOW AWAKENS.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The *Daily Mail* states that the seriousness of the crisis between Canton and Hongkong is revealed in messages, reaching London headquarters of firms trading in the Far East, appealing that representations be made to the British Government not to delay definite action. The messages suggest the immediate despatch to Peking of an eminent person, authorised to negotiate an Agreement.

The messages allude to the unfortunate absence from Peking of the British Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay, who is on sick leave in England.

The *Daily Mail* learns that Sir Ronald Macleay hopes to be recovered sufficiently to enable him to return to Peking in about three weeks.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMUNDSEN UNDETERRED.

DETERMINED TO REACH POLE BY AIR.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Evidence that the North Pole's victory over Captain Amundsen has not deterred the explorer's determination to reach the Pole by air is contained in messages from Oslo and Berlin.

The former declares that Captain Amundsen and Lieutenant Riser Larsen have gone to Hamburg, en route to Italy, to negotiate the purchase of an airship for the 1926 Polar Expedition.

The Berlin report announces that prominent Germans, including professors, bankers and authors, have signed an appeal for subscriptions to enable Captain Eickner, who piloted the ZIG to America, to build a Zeppelin for Arctic exploration.

SLAYERS OF SIRDAR.

EIGHT MEN ARE EXECUTED AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 23rd.

The eight men convicted of the murder of the Sirdar were executed this morning, there being an interval of three-quarters of an hour between each execution.

The death sentence on the elder of the Enayat brothers, whose confession led up to bringing the others to justice, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON IN PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

MARSEILLES, August 22nd.

A thousand delegates, from thirty nations, are attending the second post-war International Labour and Socialist Congress, in session here. The principal subjects on the agenda are the attitude of the International towards the Colonial question, disarmament and the League of Nations and to the second and third internationals.

The executive decided to transfer the Secretariat to Switzerland to enable M. Adler (Austria) to continue in the secretaryship. Mr. Arthur Henderson, in a presidential address, said that the International spoke in the name of seven million organised workers. Propaganda, affiliated with the parties, must be conducted with regard to the possibility—even probability—that the National leaders will be responsible Ministers.

The Geneva Protocol must remain the guiding principle of international action. The whole strength of the Labour movement, nationally and internationally organised, must be used to fight capitalism, whose grip has tightened since the war.

"WILD CHEERS."

SWARAJIST ELEMENT PLEASED AT PATEL'S ELECTION.

SIMLA, August 22nd.

Mr. V. Patel was elected president of the Legislative Assembly by 58 votes against 53 for Mr. Ranga Charar. The result was greeted with wild Swarajist cheers.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

BRITISH OWNERS IN APPEAL TO MR. BRUCE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Both British Shipowners and Mr. Havelock Wilson have cabled to Australia, denouncing the strike.

The former have requested Mr. Stanley Bruce to take steps to prevent illegal persuasion to break contracts.

The unofficial strike in London of the past few days is spreading, and yesterday affected the East India docks.

MORE CREWS GO OUT.

MELBOURNE, August 22nd.

The crews of four overseas steamers have gone on strike at Brisbane, and the crews of three others at Adelaide. The refrigerating plants, however, will be kept going.

A MELBOURNE RESOLUTION.

MELBOURNE, August 22nd.

A meeting of 200 British seamen passed a resolution, supporting the action of the crews of overseas vessels at Sydney and Adelaide, for striking for the enforcement of July rates of pay to all British seamen in all waters. The meeting also decided that crews of all British ships in and sailing to ports shall use work, but should remain on the ships to carry out essential duties, including the handling of perishable cargo.

The Orient liner, *Orana*, has postponed sailing from Sydney until August 24th, but the *City of Kimberley*, with a British crew, sailed from Melbourne for South Africa despite efforts to prevent her.

Mr. Stanley Bruce is away for the weekend, but the Cabinet on Monday will consider the appeal from Mr. Havelock Wilson to restrain the Australian Labour leader, Mr. Walsh, from influencing British seamen; and will consider the appeal of British steamship owners, urging Federal intervention.

ARE COMMUNISTS TO BLAME?

LONDON, August 22nd.

The official headquarters of the Seamen's Union, to-day, said that they know nothing of the strike at some of the London docks, over the reduction of a point monthly in seamen's wages which the Union officials had accepted and which had caused trouble among British seamen in Australia.

But, the official at the Tilbury branch of the Union admitted that a section of the members had struck. He added: "Pickets here are very strong and stopped all our people signing." The official denied that the official strike was the work of Communists.

It was learned at Tilbury, that several vessels affected had sailed and others had secured practically full crews.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, before leaving for Canada, was interviewed. He said that the new wages' agreement had been accepted by 50,000 men without protest. The trouble at the East India Docks was engineered by Communists; the strikers were unemployable non-unionists, he stated.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG ACTION TAKEN.

SYDNEY, August 21st.

A mass meeting of 1,500 overseas seamen have unanimously resolved that there be no resumption of work until the acceptance of the demand for the payment of July rates of pay to all British seamen in all waters, and repudiating any agreement in Britain by Mr. Havelock Wilson and the British Union. The meeting was adjourned until Monday, pending the calling of seamen's meetings in all the ships at present in Australian waters and many more en route to Australia.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

LYONS EMPLOYEES TAKE NO NOTICE OF WARNING.

PARIS, August 22nd.

Despite the ministerial warning that postal employees, striking in sympathy with bank clerks, will be dealt with disciplinarily, the postal employees at Lyons have decided to continue to refuse to collect money on commercial drafts from the banks.

EARLIER CABLES.

CITY OF THE DEAD.

MARSEILLES, August 20th.

The city is wearing a funeral aspect owing to the strike in sympathy with the bank clerks, which is practically general. Shops are closed and public conveyances are not running.

Despite the Communists' sympathetic action this morning, the Strike Committee decided not to permit Communist intervention.

The police at Paris, easily dispersed demonstrations of bank strikers on the boulevards.

The movement is still spreading and bank business is increasingly handicapped.

LATEST CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

INTERESTING OPERATIONS ARE PROMISED SHORTLY.

ALGERIA, August 22nd.

"Within a few days' period, interesting operations will begin," declared General Primo de Rivera, after a private conversation with Marshal Petain.

He added that the position at Alhucemas is quite secure, but Abd el Krim's attack constituted a definite challenge.

LANDING AT ALHUCEMAS.

MADRID, August 23rd.

A communiqué issued last night, states: We landed a big convoy at Alhucemas without incident. This morning our air force extensively bombarded the Rif headquarters at Ajdir, the enemy only feebly replying with machine-guns.

SPANISH OFFICERS BURIED.

MADRID, August 23rd.

The officers, killed in the raid by the Rif, were buried with full ceremony at Alhucemas. The body of Commander Monasterio is being embalmed and will be brought back to Spain.

PETAIN AT RABAT.

RABAT, August 23rd.

Marshal Petain has arrived here. He will proceed to the front, after studying the situation with General Lyautey.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOUND FOR MOROCCO.

ALGERIA, August 21st.

Marshal Petain has arrived at Algiers aboard the French steamer *Marcel* Lyautey. He was greeted by General de Rivera, after which he proceeded to Morocco.

SPANISH COMMANDER WOUNDED.

MADRID, August 21st.

The Acting President of the Directory announces that Colonel Monasterio, Commander at Alhucemas, has been gravely wounded in a Rif attack on the island which opened last night, and was resumed this morning. The Spaniards vigorously replied. It is noteworthy that Alhucemas was reported as the spot from which the coming Spanish offensive in co-operation with the French was being launched.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

FANATIC CAUSES TROUBLE IN SAKANIA.

CAPETOWN, August 22nd.

A message from Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province in the Belgian Congo, states that a native religious fanatic and a number of his followers have been attempting to make forcible conversions in Sakanian district. It is reported that they slaughtered 50 natives in one village alone.

A patrol of native police, sent to investigate, was driven off, losing a number in killed and wounded.

The Belgian authorities have despatched troops from Elisabethville.

GERMANS ABROAD.

BERLIN EXPECTS REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS.

BERLIN, August 23rd.

Official quarters expect that the restrictions, preventing Germans taking up their domicile in foreign colonies—particularly the British Dominions—will be abolished within eight months.

It is stated that restrictions have already been removed in Ceylon, Tanganyika, South East Africa, while Australia and New Zealand are following suit at the end of the year.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE GOLDIE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir George Goldie.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, who was in his 70th year when he died, was the founder of Nigeria. He added to the British Empire provinces five times the size of Great Britain. He was one of the Royal Commissioners who investigated (1902-1903) the conduct of the Boer War and (1902-1903) the War Stores Scandal.

PRINCE TCHERKESOFF.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The death took place to-day of the Russian, Prince Tchereksoff, who has taken refuge in London since the Russian revolution.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

RAIN SPOILS THE MAJORITY OF MATCHES.

LONDON, August 21st.

The match at Southampton between Hampshire and Yorkshire was drawn. The scoring was as follows:

Yorkshire, 284.
Hampshire, 114 for four wickets.
In Yorkshire's innings, Holmes compiled 150. Rain fell and the match had to be abandoned.

At Manchester, Gloucester beat Lancashire on the first innings. Scores:—
Gloucester, 436 and 33 for one wicket down.
Lancashire, 323.

In Gloucester's first innings, Hanmond scored 250 not out. Dipper contributed 144. Macdonald captured five wickets at a cost of 128 runs. For Lancashire, Watson made 93 and Sharp 75. Parker taking five wickets for 120 runs. Rain fell in Gloucester's second innings, and play had to be abandoned.

Rain also spoiled the match at Taunton between Somerset and Kent. The scores were:—

Somerset, 349 for six wickets (declared).
Kent, 9 runs for no wickets.

For Somerset, MacBryan scored 92, Johnson 117, and Longrigg 80 not out.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The following were the results of matches played to-day in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians, 4; Aberdeen, 1.
Clydebank, 1; Celtic, 2.
Cowdenbank, 3; Dundee U., 1.
Dundee, 0; St. Johnstone, 1.
Falkirk, 0; St. Mirren, 1.
Hamilton, 3; Hearts, 0.
Hibernian, 3; Kilmarnock, 0.
Morton, 1; Partick, 1.
Queen's Pk., 4; Raith, 0.
Rangers, 1; Motherwell, 0.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

AUSTRALIAN PLAYERS DEFEAT JAPANESE.

BROOKLINE, August 21st.

By winning the first three matches, Australia has eliminated Japan from the Davis Cup.

Patterson and Hawkes beat Shimidzu and Harada, 6-1, 6-2, 9-7.

Harada beat Patterson by 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Hawkes beat Fukuda by 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.

Harada had everything his own way after the second set, in which Patterson, for a while, showed his best form. But the Japanese's severe service and swift, accurate drives seemed to nettles the Australian and make him return the ball out of bounds or drive into the net.

HELEN WILLS WINS.

FOREST HILL, August 22nd.

In the semi-final of the United States women's national lawn tennis championship, Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Eleanor Goss by 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss McKane beat Mrs. Mallory by 4-6, 7-5, 7-6.

Miss Wills and Miss Mary Browne, in the doubles, defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Harvey by 6-3, 6-2.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLTON SPINNERS.

NO ORGANISED SHORT TIME WORKING.

LONDON, August 21st.

A meeting of the Bolton Master Cotton-spinners held at Manchester decided that there will be no organised short time working in the fine cottonspinning industry. Though trade is not profitable there are no big stocks on hand and the industry is declared healthy.

STINNES PAPER SOLD.

CHANGES HANDS AT PRICE OF THREE MILLIONS.

BERLIN, August 21st.

Well-informed circles state that the Stinnes concern has sold the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* to a consortium headed by the paper manufacturer Salinger and the Berlin publisher Weber, for three million marks, which has been paid in cash. The policy of the paper will not be changed.

LATEST CABLES.

AMATEUR CYCLE CHAMPION.

BELGIAN COMPETITOR WINS EXCITING RACE.

AMSTERDAM, August 23rd.

The world's amateur road cycling championship over 180 kilometres was won by Hoeveners, of Belgium. The time was 3hrs. 34mins. 5secs.

Docher, of France, was second, and Vandenberg, of Holland, third.

It was a most exciting race, Hoeveners winning by a quarter of a wheel.

GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE.

FIRE UPON WHEN GOING ON BOARD STEAMER.

FORT DE FRANCE, August 22nd.

As the Governor of Martinique was going on board a steamer to-day, a number of miscreants fired upon him. The Governor was seriously wounded.

THE ALLEGED LEADER.

LATER.

The name of the chief assailant of the Governor is given as Richard. He is said to be the son of a Councillor-General, who was killed during the electoral disorders last May.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

UNRULY SAILORS.

SIXTEEN CHINESE IN GAOL IN VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, August 22nd.

Sixteen Chinese sailors of the British steamer *City of Victoria* have been lodged in gaol, for refusing to obey orders.

They declared they were acting under instructions from Shanghai.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN AIRMAN.

MACHINE COLLIDES IN ATTEMPT TO LAND AT CEBU.

ROME, August 22nd.

Major the Marquis di Pinedo wires from Cebu that he had a tempestuous journey.

When trying to land his machine collided with a packet-boat, damaging the mooring gear. The other damage is slight and is being repaired.

TICKETS FOR "WIMBLEDON."

AN ATTENDANT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A case arising out of alleged trafficking in lawn tennis championship tickets was heard at Wimbledon Police Court on July 24th, when George Oliver, 55, labourer of Gately-road, Brixton, was charged with obtaining on the previous day by false pretences a certain sum of money from the All England Tennis Club committee. Mr. Philip Conway, prosecuting, said that there would be other charges.

A police constable, who said he was on plain clothes duty at the tennis grounds on July 3rd, stated that he kept observation on Oliver, who was employed as an attendant at the south-eastern gate, where only ticket-holders were admitted.

WATCH FROM BALCONY.

He saw Oliver give a man a yellow counterfoil and receive something in return.

Another man paid him 4s. for a counterfoil. Oliver said to this man: "It is sure to be full" (meaning the centre court). Another counterfoil he handed to a man who gave him 3s.

The police witness then went to the balcony of the centre court stand and from there he saw Oliver give a man and a woman two blue tickets and receive something in return.

Returning to the gate later he saw Oliver hand a blue ticket to a man and receive 2s. 6d.

After several other similar transactions he made a report to the lawn tennis authorities.

"ALL NONSENSE."

As a result Oliver was taken in custody.

When charged at the station Oliver said: "That is all nonsense."

In his possession were found Four 21 Treasury notes.

11s. 3d. in coins.

Six admission tickets.

87 pass-out checks.

Oliver was remanded on bail for a week.

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KARUIZAWA	MATSUBE Hotel (Y11)	DAIREN	DAIREN (Y9.50)
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MIRAI Hotel (Y10)	MIYANOSHITA	YAMATO Hotel (Y10)	YAMATO Hotel (Y10)
KOBE	Osaka Hotel (Y12)	OSAKA	OSAKA Hotel (Y14)
Osaka Hotel (Y12)	Fuji Hotel (Y12)		

IN CHINA		IN MANCHURIA	
CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN (Y8)	ROTEN (Makdam)	ROTEN (Makdam)
DAIREN	DAIREN (Y9.50)	BYOUN (Port Arthur)	BYOUN (Port Arthur)
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For information, please apply to Secretary.

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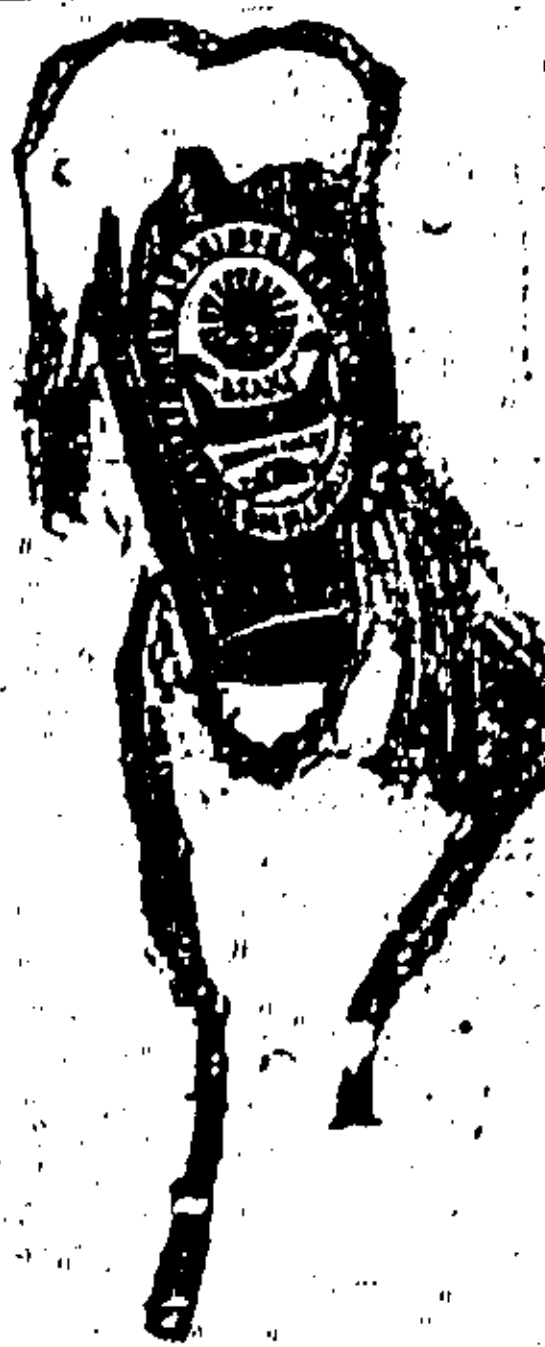
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, FRANK RAMSAY.]

Paris, July 20th.

Not for many seasons has the scene of any fashionable gathering been such a gaily colourful one. On any of the big race courses or at any of the fashionable restaurants in the Bois, the place is a riot of vivid blues, delicate pinks, strong fuschias and bright greens. In town, one would expect to see a more sombre palette, but at the Ritz during the tea hour, the restful garden of this most regal of all hotels, is just as brilliant. All the blues seem good for wear, these days, from the delicate powder blues to the vivid royal and deep midnight shades. With pink, it is a different matter, and only the delicate rosewood or peach shades can be considered really smart. Of rosewood, there are two tints, one that has a deep yellow tone running through it so that many people mistake it for that other delectable shade, *feuille morte* (dead leaf), the other has the faintest tinge of crimson so that it lies far more pink about it.

CHIFFON AND CREPE FROCKS.

Printed chiffon and crepe frocks are first favourites for outdoor wear. The latest models show two layers of different material laid one over the other, so that an ever changing and vague effect is produced. The idea is to cut out two frocks on exactly the same lines but of different printed materials, then to wear one on top of the other so that a medley of colours and designs is the result. This also has its economical side, as a change can easily be rung in merely by wearing one of the frocks on top one day, and the next, wearing the other. Baton and Molyneux are showing some of the loveliest of printed chiffon frocks in their collection. Molyneux is using circular cut apron fronts in his, or else full godest introduced at the sides. Paton's models are conceived on straight lines, but fullness and a general air of flimsiness and billowing material is contrived by means of flounces introduced at all angles and seemingly wherever the whim of the designer has decided upon. Paton introduces flowing ribbons a great deal on his printed chiffon models, so that, here again, a general effect of youthfulness and lightness is achieved.

DRESSY SCARF COLLARS.

An unusual feature of the season is the great popularity of chiffon coats for wear over frocks of printed materials. The effect is so charming that this popularity is quite understandable. Molyneux is making them with a width of fur, dyed, naturally, to match the material, finishing off hem, cuffs and collar. Martial et Armand are making them without the addition of the fur, but finishing them with original and very dressy scarf collars and often showing a very full line in the back.

EMBASSY GARDEN PARTY.

I was present at a Garden Party given at the British Embassy by the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe last week, and there were so many women wearing dresses of gay printed chiffons that the lovely garden and sloping lawns of the Embassy looked really as though planted with wonderful blooms of varied and exotic colouring. Every second woman was garbed in a delicate frock of some printed material or other that billowed out about her in a mass of flounces and side panels. Blues of every description, were everywhere to be seen, rosewoods and peach shades, too, in any quantity. Another combination of colours which seemed to be very popular was that of red and black. Numbers of pretty frocks were made of printed crepes de Chine showing bold patterns traced in these two colours, and generally finished with deep bands of black. One I singled out was finished with an original black scarf that was wound round the throat and, then slipped through two loops placed down the right side of the dress. One of the most curious and interesting features about fashions now is that elderly women dress in exactly the same materials and copy the same styles as girls of sixteen. From behind, it is really impossible to tell whether the wearer of a flimsy printed Georgette frock, transparent flesh coloured stockings, dainty high heeled shoes, and picture hat is a grandmother of sixty or her granddaughter of sixteen. In some cases, it is the elderly women who are wearing the bright blues and greens and reds, and the sweet young things, who have garbed themselves in the neutral beiges, greys and navy blues, perhaps in desperation and by way of a contrast.

As well as these printed frocks, there were others in crepe Marnein and crepe de Chine that were one mass of small pleats and tucks, absolutely straight in line and devoid of all trimming other than the minute tucks and pleats. Another feature I noticed about the dressing in the fashionable gathering, was the elaborateness of the coats (what we would have called plain homely dust coats not so many years ago) which were worn by some of the women. These were made of such brilliant materials, and were so elaborate in every way, that they were quite fit for wear to the Opera on some particularly special occasion. Some of them were made of broadened lamb, and many of them were trimmed with fur or deep, heavy bands of silver or gold lace.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BRAVE LADY HONOURED.

THE BRITISH ARMY'S "GOOD MOTHER."

Of the stories of life-long friendships that the war gave rise to, none is more inspiring than that of the love of the Baroness de la Grange for the British Army, and when, at the Hotel Cecil, on July 14th, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby presided at a luncheon given in her honour, it was the British Army, from corps commanders down to the humblest private among the millions who served in France, who were really demonstrating their gratitude to and affection for a great French lady, a Dame of the British Empire, who, in her own country, has been awarded the Legion of Honour and has also received its Belgian equivalent.

Her devotion during the anxious days of the war won for her the title of "Mother of the British Army" in France, and it is in the same kindly spirit that she has since taken under her care the interests of the 1,300 ex-Service men of the British Army who are still in Paris. The Chateau La Motte aux Bois, near Hazebrouck, was the headquarters of more than one of our armies at different times, and Lord Allenby, General Sir Alexander Godley, and Major-General Sir Arlington Chichester each paid their tribute to the gentle chatelaine.

A DAUGHTER OF WARRIORS.

"Among all of us," said Lord Allenby, "and there are very many of us—who have received kindness and hospitality from the Baroness de la Grange, no one has reason to be, or can be, more grateful than I." In the dangerous days when her chateau was surrounded by German cavalry I was entertained by that brave lady. I believe I was her first guest, and to the troops I commanded she was more than a hostess—she was almost a Divinity. (Cheers.) After that, during the whole period of the war, our officers found a home at La Motte aux Bois, and were received by the chatelaine with that gracious dignity which marks the daughter of a proud race of warriors. (Cheers.) When the war gloriously ended the Baroness became a leader in the work of safeguarding the peace. She recognised that the alliance, the unity of effort, which brought our armies to victory, must be jealously maintained. That is the noble task she has made her own and in the undertaking of which she has come among us now." (Cheers.)

Sir Alexander Godley, who commanded the New Zealand Expeditionary Force during the war, expressed gratitude to the Baroness, and the Hon. Mrs. Rolfe, taking up the story of their guest's kindly actions since the war, told how she was able to obtain from the French Minister for War the magnificent barracks in the Chaussee de La Muette as a gift for the ex-Service men of the British Legion in Paris.

The Baroness de la Grange, replying, said in spite of all the kind things that had been said about her she had her faults, but ingratitude was not one of them. "It is a tremendous joy to me," she said, "to be once more surrounded by the generals and officers I knew during the war."

PATHOS OF A BABY'S DEATH.

SET ON FIRE BY HER BROTHER.

A story of a little boy who was the cause of his baby sister being burnt to death was told at an inquest at Kingston, Surrey, on July 16th, on the eleven-months old daughter of Alfred Bradley, of Beaufort-road, Kingston.

Mr. Bradley said the nurse at his house heard screams. She found the baby's cot in flames and his three-year-old son David running out of the room screaming. The nurse took the child out of the cot, and severely burnt her arms. The baby died later in hospital.

Mr. Bradley added that he had left a box of matches on the dressing-table. He asked his son what had happened, and he said, "Daddy, I have burnt baby all up. I got a piece of paper and some matches, and burnt her face. She has now gone to God, but she will soon be back again."

The father, who broke down while giving evidence, said David had just learned to climb out of his cot. He thought the child must have been showing her the flames, and when the match burned low he dropped it into the cot. The Coroner recorded a verdict of Accidental Death.

FASHIONABLE LACE.

Which reminds me that there were any number of lace dresses to be seen. Most of these figures in black or beige lace, although there were a few in lace of other colours and even one or two white lace frocks. One white dress which drew much attention on the wearer was in crepe Georgette. It was nothing more than three widths of the material drawn round the figure horizontally, one joined to the other, and with half a yard or so left over to trail down at the right side. There were no sleeves to this gown and nothing much in the way of a neck; it was topped by a crinoline straw hat trimmed with a couple of waterlilies, two more of the same flowers being pinned onto the left shoulder of the wearer. Another woman, also in white, had tied up her head in a long flowing veil, drawing it straight across her forehead and knotting it at the nape of her neck in the way French nurses adjust their veil.

MODEST AMERICAN ARRIVES.

SAVING UP A BIG STORE OF MEMORIES.

The great wave of American tourists is now breaking over the shores of Europe, and Great Britain, writes F. W. in the *Evening Standard*. During the winter and spring we have seen the richer sort of American who comes abroad only to amuse himself. It is not till after the school and universities are closed that the real tide of tourists runs east, and we begin to see Americans from modest homes.

We are so used to the rich American that we are apt to forget that even in the United States he is, after all, in a minority; that there are in America thousands, millions of people who are poor, for whom a trip to Europe is either an ungratified dream or realised only by dint of years of patient economic and hard personal sacrifice.

When they come, these others, they come on "one class" boats, they come second class, they even come steerage, and many a college boy has worked his way over to Europe as a canteenman.

These tourists never know when they will be able to make the journey again, so they try to see everything. They work out the most comprehensive tours, travel by night, and see two or three towns by day. They scarcely give themselves time to eat or rest. They know what they want to see, and they see it. We, who live surrounded by cathedrals and ancient monuments, who neglect our picture galleries and museums until some country cousin takes us to them, can have no idea what one of those Americans will manage to see in Europe and in England during a visit of a few weeks.

The Americans of whom I speak are consumed by the desire to learn, to acquire culture, to achieve education. In each small town in the United States there is a women's club whose chief aim is culture—indeed they are called "Culture Clubs." Papers are read by the returned voyager on his or her intellectual experiences in Europe. The lives and works of the great foreign artists are studied, "movements" are followed.

Most of the tourists are of the old Anglo-Saxon stock and they come to England much as an English classical scholar might go to Rome. They come here to see the land from which their ancestors came, to see the life there going on, not so very different, after all, from what the early settlers left behind. They can reconstruct, as the classical scholar does in Rome, the life they have read about, dreamed about and longed to see.

I have never met an American of the type of which I write who, when he was in England, was not enchanted by our country. It is always a revelation to him. Our trees, our gardens, our country houses, our tidy farms, the beauty of everything, the beauty of the old churches and barns, the healthy children, the kindly parents, even the village cricket games—their praise is flowing from his lips. The picture fades a little as he gets ready to return to his own big, prosperous, slap-dash country, but his trip to Europe is never regretted, the inconveniences, the weariness, the misunderstandings are forgotten, and for years the pleasant memories last, the photograph album and the picture postcard book are gone over, and many a story is begun, in winter evenings, round the store stove fire in remote country places. "When I was in Europe."

POKE BONNET COMES BACK.

OLD-FASHIONED STYLES WHICH ARE BEING REVIVED.

It seems that the milliners and the dressmakers are seeking inspiration for the new fashions by studying modes which our grandmothers favoured in their young days.

Already we have accepted leg o' mutton sleeves, frilled and ruffled in elaborate style; and we have the bolero coatstays which are to be worn over frocks finished with full "bishop" sleeves. And now we are being invited to accept poke bonnets.

QUAINT SHAPES.

Unusual cabriolet models made of ruffled tulle have been with us since the opening of the season, but it was not until the French Ascot that the genuine poke bonnet and coal-seattle hat were definitely introduced. At Longchamp recently quite a number of high-crowned bonnet-hats were worn, and I have seen the same shapes shown in exclusive studios in the Rue de la Paix. There are the "Victorian poke" which goes with full skirts and leg o' mutton sleeves, and the "Empire" poke which goes equally well with clinging robes that display every line of the figure.

A few bits of the "picture" style have come back again; some of these have straight-lining, very slightly cloched, but the majority are of *cape-line* design, rather floppy and made of gerinoline straw or Tussan.

THE RUMANIAN TIARA.

A small hat that will quickly become popular is fashioned like a Rumanian tiara, quite high and pointed in front and fitting close on the head in bathing cap fashion.

This little hat is charming when the tiara front is covered with small, flat flowers, such as pansies, japonica, or dog-roses.

A poke bonnet worn at the races the other day by a famous Parisienne was made of beige felt, with a series of creamy lace frills covering the high crown.



Save Money

It is not only waste of money, but it is causing Baby to run a dangerous risk, to give him food that has to have anything other than boiled water added to make it suitable for his little digestive powers.

Far better to give your Baby Glaxo, which, when mixed with hot boiled water only, is a complete food. Every drop Baby swallows is all nourishment.

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NAVAL POWER.

PLEA FOR SECURITY WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

BY LIEUT. COMMANDER THE HON. A. M. KENWORTHY, R.N., M.P.

Every sensible person realises that our Navy must be efficient. This country is dependent on overseas supplies of food and raw material, and the length of the Empire trade routes is very great. But while it is generally conceded that there is no danger of war with a first-class naval power for the next ten years, there is a real danger of the economic crippling of this country through excessive taxation.

Japan is not threatening the British Empire. The United States and Japan have some fear of each other. And such warships as they are building are for a Pacific war, in which either the British Empire will not be involved or, if it is, will not be without allies. There might be some peril to India in the future from a revived Russia, and Mesopotamia has dangerous land frontiers. But these are not sea risks. And America is unlikely to quarrel with the only country paying its debts.

There is police duty for the Navy in many parts of the world, but gunboats capable of entering rivers and inlets are here required, not 10,000-ton cruisers costing £2,000,000 apiece.

BRITAIN'S DOMINANCE.

We are the only Power building battle-ships, and the *Rodney* and the *Nelson*, now on the stocks, will be the most powerful vessels in the world. No battle-cruisers are being built anywhere, and their construction is forbidden by the Washington Conference. The existing battle-cruisers of the five principal naval Powers are as follows:

Great Britain	4
United States	nil.
Japan	1
France	2 nil.
Italy	nil.

Take the actual cruisers shown as built in the Navy Lists of the principal Powers:

Great Britain	19
United States	21
Japan	28
France	18
Italy	12

But these figures are misleading. At the end of the war we cleared our Navy List of all obsolete vessels; the only naval Power to follow suit was Italy.

The figures in modern cruisers built are:

Great Britain	36
United States	9
Japan	18
France	7
Italy	12

And of our cruisers, three of the *Hawkins* type, only just built, are practically "Washington" cruisers, and the only modern cruisers afloat armed with a bigger gun than 6 inches. They cost well over £2,000,000 apiece and are very powerful ocean-going vessels.

The Washington Conference, while limiting the number of battleships, did not limit the number of cruisers. All that was done was to limit the size to 10,000 tons, and this maximum has become a minimum.

The other naval Powers are threatening to embark on a programme of "Washington" type cruisers. But the actual building position is as follows:

Great Britain	5
United States	nil.
Japan	6
France	2
Italy	2

The Japanese programme has been delayed for a year by the great earthquake. It is true that the United States, France, and Japan are talking of building considerable numbers of the new type cruisers.

It is here that our diplomacy should come to the rescue of the British taxpayer and the taxpayers of the other naval Powers, some of whom owe us large sums of money.

NEW RACE IN CRUISERS.

Naval staffs and naval architects have concentrated on building the most powerful type of vessel possible on a displacement of 10,000 tons.

This class, represented by the five British vessels of the *Kent* type, will be armed with 8 or 9 inch guns in armoured turrets, with engines powerful enough to drive them through the water at a speed of 33 to 35 knots. They will be armoured and will carry a large number of torpedo tubes. Barring the *Hawkins* type, they will outclass any other cruisers afloat except the battle-cruisers. And they will cost round about £2,000,000 apiece.

If the result of the Washington Conference is a new race in this very costly type of war vessel, the outlook for the Finance Ministers of the countries concerned is black.

The Foreign Ministers might lend a hand. Why should a new conference not be called with the object of limiting the number of cruisers to be built as well as their size? There is a pause in the race; strictly speaking, only England and Japan have started. The other Navies are working on designs or awaiting authorisation from their Parliaments. The American Senate has referred back the Navy appropriations while inviting the President to call such a conference. As the strongest naval Power, it would be proper for the British Empire to take the lead and suggest a new Washington meeting.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

UNVACCINATED SEAMEN.

IMPORTANT TEST CLAIM FOR WAGES.

An important test case was heard at the Liverpool Police Court, recently, when a ship's fireman, sued Messrs. T. and J. Harrison & Co. for £3 5s. as arrears of wages.

When the steamer *Arthur* arrived at Vancouver, said Mr. F. R. Batt for the plaintiff, the crew were informed of a new American regulation that no ship can be allowed to enter any American port unless the master can produce a certificate from the American Consul in the last port of call, saying that all the crew had been vaccinated during the last twelve months. Three firemen, including the plaintiff, announced that they had never been vaccinated, and that they had conscientious objections to vaccination. They were accordingly left behind in Vancouver.

The ship continued on the voyage to various ports in the United States, and, returning after 32 days, picked up the three men again at Vancouver. In the ship's articles the master stated that the men had been discharged by mutual consent on May 24th. They signed on again when the ship returned.

Mr. Batt pleaded that there had been no movement. The men refused to be discharged. Under no section of the Merchant Shipping Act could they be so discharged.

The Secretary of the Liverpool branch of the Seamen and Firemen's Union said that the men were not regularly discharged. In 15 years' experience he had never known it possible for men to be discharged in such circumstances.

Mr. Justin Lynskey, for defendants, said that a very important principle was involved. It was not so much a matter of the Merchant Shipping Act and its provisions, but of Common Law. When a man engages himself to fulfil a contract, he said, and before the contract is fulfilled becomes for no fault of his own physically or otherwise unable to fulfil his contract, then it is null and void. If the magistrates found for the plaintiff, then in a round voyage when the ship called at an American port, and was not going to return to Vancouver or wherever it might be, shipping companies would have to keep men in some port till the voyage was over, keep on paying them and pay their passage home.

The magistrates said that this was a difficult case, but they had decided the men were merely put ashore till such time as the ship returned from American ports. They held that it was in effect true that the men had not signed off at all, and they therefore found for the sum claimed, £3 5s.

Mr. Batt asked for £5 5s. costs. There were two other cases depending on this, a test case. The magistrates granted three guineas.

BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE.

CRITICISM OF "LONG-WINDED PLATITUDES."

In the debate in the House of Commons on Britain's trade position, comments Mr. P. H. Bayer, "the same old meaningless chatter is employed, such as the exhortation to buy more, British goods; to concentrate more on the cheaper type of goods which people can afford to buy; to develop markets in the Empire; an 'International agreement' in regard to steel, making for stability in prices; to recapture, by advertising, markets lost during the war and to open up new ones; to revise railway rates."

Not one of these suggestions can be put into practice until (1) Imperial and local taxation is substantially reduced; (2) Trade Union activities are hamstrung; (3) the various tax-eating Ministries, not in existence in 1913 and totally unnecessary to-day, are abolished; (4) the professional politicians who, for vote-catching purposes, suggest further doses of spoon-feeding and legalised charity in the guise of "social reform" are punished.

The one and only means by which England can get back her exporting pre-eminence is by the capacity to compete successfully with the foreigner, and this capacity to compete, while it can be reborn by the expedients suggested above, can never be fanned into life by means of longwinded platitudes, of which the electorate is heartily sick and tired. *The Morning Post.*

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

The real danger at sea is the ocean-going submarine now being built by a number of Powers. Submarine cruisers on trade routes will be a real menace to our shipping. And 10,000-ton cruisers are not the weapons with which to fight them. Great numbers of small craft, mining vessels, and submarines are required to combat submarines in case of war. Two attempts have been made to declare the submarine illegal. It is impossible to carry on the destruction of merchant shipping by submarines in accordance with the laws of war and humanity, as the submarines cannot spare prize crews to take merchant vessels before the prize courts and have no accommodation for prisoners. With a little efficient diplomacy we might persuade the other naval Powers to agree to the abolition of the submarine as a legal weapon.

Germany is forbidden to own or build submarines, and this embargo might be extended to the benefit of well-disposed persons and all those who go down to the sea in ships.

MR. CYRIL TOLLEY.

REVEALS HIS LAWN TENNIS AMBITIONS.

The announcement made by a London paper on July 30th that Mr. Cyril J. H. Tolley, the well-known amateur golfer, proposed to concentrate on lawn tennis was confirmed next day by his decision to enter upon a course of daily instruction in that game.

He has already begun the course, and shapes excellently, as might have been expected, remembering that five years ago, when he was amateur golf champion, he also had sufficient ability at lawn tennis to win the open mixed doubles at Llandudno with Mrs. Satterthwaite as partner and to figure prominently in other tournaments.

At the same time, he does not intend to renounce golf altogether. He has been fired by the successes of the French players at Wimbledon and by his early aptitude for lawn tennis to join personally in the effort to produce a British player capable of winning the championship, and with this as his objective, he will have less time for golf than formerly.

"I am going to take part in the Royal and Ancient Club's tournament for the Jubilee Vase at St. Andrews next month, and perhaps also in the medal competition in September," he said on July 21st. "I shall certainly play in the golf match between the United States and Britain for the Walker Cup next season if I am in sufficiently good form to be chosen, but probably not in the championships and the usual round of tournaments."

AN EXPERIMENT.

"There will not be time if I am to take lawn tennis seriously and also attend to business. The simple fact is that a little while ago I played lawn tennis several times at Glenageary with Major Randall, an 'expert' coach, who told me that I had all the shots and ought to concentrate on the game. I have decided to follow his advice and see what happens. The curious thing is that since I applied myself diligently to it I have come back to some of my old form of golf."

"I am going to give lawn tennis a real trial by training hard to get completely fit for it and practising hard with a professional coach every evening and throughout the winter. I hope to be good enough to play at Wimbledon next year, but if I do not make satisfactory progress I shall give it up and again devote my spare time to golf. It's just an experiment."

EXPERT OPINIONS.

Mr. John L. Low (leading Scottish authority on golf for the past 25 years): "The natural tendency is for people who like both games to concentrate on lawn tennis first and golf later, and it is doubtful whether this order can be reversed successfully. At any rate, I have never heard of anybody doing it. Mr. Leslie Balfour McNeill was good at both games at about the same period. He won the amateur golf championship and the Scottish lawn tennis championship. Mr. J. W. B. Pease was in both the golf and lawn tennis teams at Oxford. Mr. H. L. Doberty became a leading amateur golfer after he had given up lawn tennis, and there seems to be more chance of doing this than of becoming a lawn tennis champion after years of golf."

Mrs. R. J. McNair (All England doubles champion at lawn tennis and a scratch player at golf):

"I cannot recall any instance of a first-class golfer having become a leading lawn tennis player. The nearest approach has been Lord Charles Hope, who made his name at golf and later developed very great ability at lawn tennis. There have been several examples in the opposite direction, Miss Lottie Dod won the lawn tennis championship five times and later became a golf champion."

SCULLING TROPHY.

STATUS OF PHILADELPHIA CUP IN ENGLAND.

When Mr. J. Beresford, jun., the well-known amateur oarsman, beat the American, H. M. Hoover, in the Diamond Sculls at the last Henley meeting, the American begged for a return contest over a 1½ mile course on "the Tidal waters of the Thames between Putney and Hammersmith for the Philadelphia Cup, a trophy which Mr. Beresford had won in the last Olympic Games."

Mr. Beresford eventually agreed, and as reported in our cable columns, beat Mr. Hoover again on July 13th, by 3 lengths in 6mins. 45secs.

Now the question arises—what will be the fate of the Philadelphia Gold Cup? It is not recognised as an amateur championship by the Amateur Rowing Association, which body maintains that the blue ribbon of the amateur sculling world is the Diamond Sculls.

When interviewed on July 14th, Beresford was reluctant to speak of the matter.

"I shall make no definite decision," he said, "without consulting the Amateur Rowing Association. As I stated after Henley, I still think that the cup will not come on this side of the Atlantic again, for it is not recognised by the bodies governing rowing. Naturally, no British sculler wishes to run counter to the responsible authorities."

Mr. F. I. Pitman, of the Amateur Rowing Association, informed the *Evening Standard* that the Philadelphia Gold Cup had not been recognised by his association, and that nothing further could be said at the moment.

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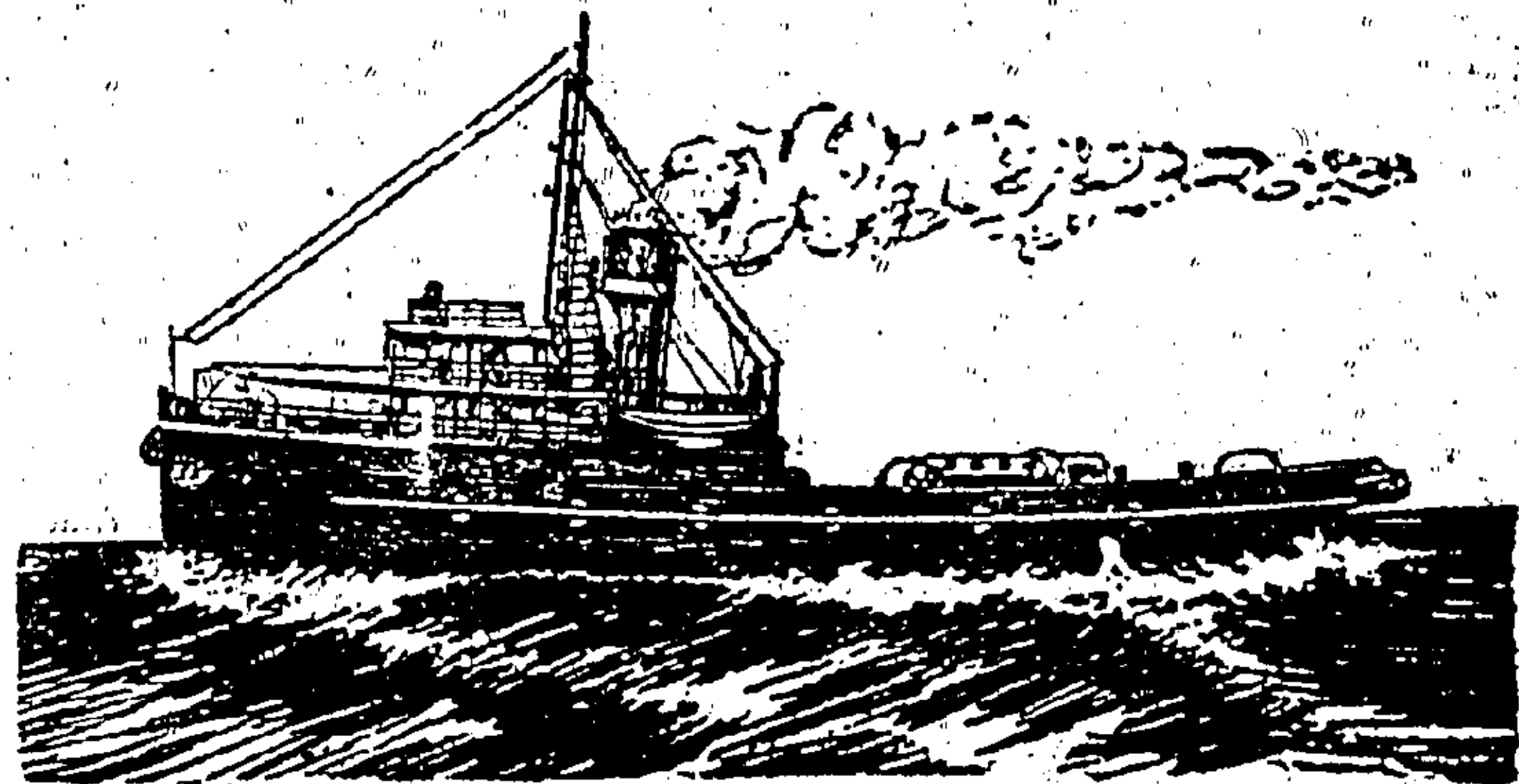
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MARSHAL FOCH.

A FREEMAN OF MANCHESTER.

The freedom of the City of Manchester was conferred on July 6th on Marshal Foch by a delegation from the Manchester City Corporation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Alderman F. J. West, two former Lord Mayors, Aldermen Derwent Simpson and Cundiff, and the town clerk, Mr. Heath, which had come to Paris specially for the purpose.

The ceremony was held in the Throne Room of the British Embassy, in the presence of Lord Crew, the British Ambassador, the military members of his staff, and General Weyland, Colonel Chardigny, and Captain L'Hopital, members of Marshal Foch's Staff. Mr. Foch was also present. The Marshal was presented with a silver casket containing an illuminated vellum scroll, on which was inscribed the resolution passed by the City Council in 1923, and an account of his career and the great services he rendered to the Allies during the war.

After the scroll had been read out by the Town Clerk, the Lord Mayor, who was wearing his scarlet robes and chain of office, made a speech in which he recalled that the resolution to honour Marshal Foch had been passed over two years ago. "The citizens of Manchester," he said, "had hoped that the Marshal would be able to visit their city in person, in which case the city would have given him that reception which she reserves for men whom she loves and honours." As, however, this had proved impossible, he and his fellow delegates had come to Paris for the purpose. He declared that a very large share of credit for the victory of the Allies was due to Marshal Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies during the closing phase of the war. It was difficult, he said, to find words to express the gratitude which was felt by Manchester for its deliverance from the fate which would have befallen both Great Britain and France if Germany had been victorious.

The Marshal then signed the Roll of Freeman, which had been brought from Manchester for the purpose, and which contained the names of such distinguished men as Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, Lord Bessy, and Lord Haig. Then, in a short speech, he thanked the Lord Mayor for the honour conferred on him. He said that the credit for the victory of the Allies was really due to the soldiers of the Allied Armies and to the intelligent understanding which had

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men as Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, Lord Bessy, and Lord Haig. Then, in a short speech, he thanked the Lord Mayor for the honour conferred on him. He said that the credit for the victory of the Allies was really due to the soldiers of the Allied Armies and to the intelligent understanding which had

always prevailed between the Allied General Staffs. Their principle during the war had been to agree at all costs, and he thought that it was only by sticking to this principle that they would be able to surmount that second crisis to which they had been brought by the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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"JEYPORE"	5,218	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Sept.	Port Soula, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KARMA"	9,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SUDAN"	4,696	11th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	9,144	24th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,935	10th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	17th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MAUCEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
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"ARAFURA"	9,000	7th Oct.	(Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	14th Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	9,958	2nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	8th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	3rd Feb.	

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Managua, Hilo, Cebu, Kailashgong,
Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"CAIROPOPA"	5,237	25th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,237	25th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,128	4th Sept.	do
"TILAWA"	10,006	10th Sept.	Kobe
"ARAFURA"	9,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SUDAN"	4,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Sept.	Kobe
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	9,144	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	9,958	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,935	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9,005	14th Nov.	do.
"SUDAN"	4,696	21st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MAUCEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	9,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while

waiting the on carrying steamer.

All Owners are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's

Offices up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornhill Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

**REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms,
Saloons and Excellent cuisine.**

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 1 or 10 Days)

*HAICHING... Capt. W. R. Turnbull ... Monday, 24th August at 1 p.m.
*For Amoy and Fochow, Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG"
and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$40.00 including Meals while the Steamer
is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & CO.

General Manager

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**SHANGHAI... "CHEKIANG" ... On 25th Aug., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUICHOW" ... On 27th Aug., 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & HANGKOW "KAYING" ... On 28th Aug., 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE BOOKED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on
25th Sept., at 4 p.m.MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND TASMANNIAN PORTS.THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST
AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailing Subject to Alteration)For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. C. 35. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RITIME).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALI, ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
\$66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.S. "EROUILINO" ... Sails 25th Aug.
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 12th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 7th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 31st Sept.**RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1235.

Agents

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	"	"	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	"	"	15th Sept.
CHATELAIN	31st July.	1st Sept.	29th Sept.
FORTEOS	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	13th Oct.
	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	27th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	10th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 85.00 M.
B CLASS (2nd Class) ... \$ 60.00 M.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats),

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

*DUNKERQUE about

S.S. "YANG-TSE" from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740. 3, QUELAIN BUILDING.

CORRESPONDENCE - TRANSIT - REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.
The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE via Suez, London 7th Aug.	Emp. of Canada...	24th August
JAPAN	Tanaka	31st August

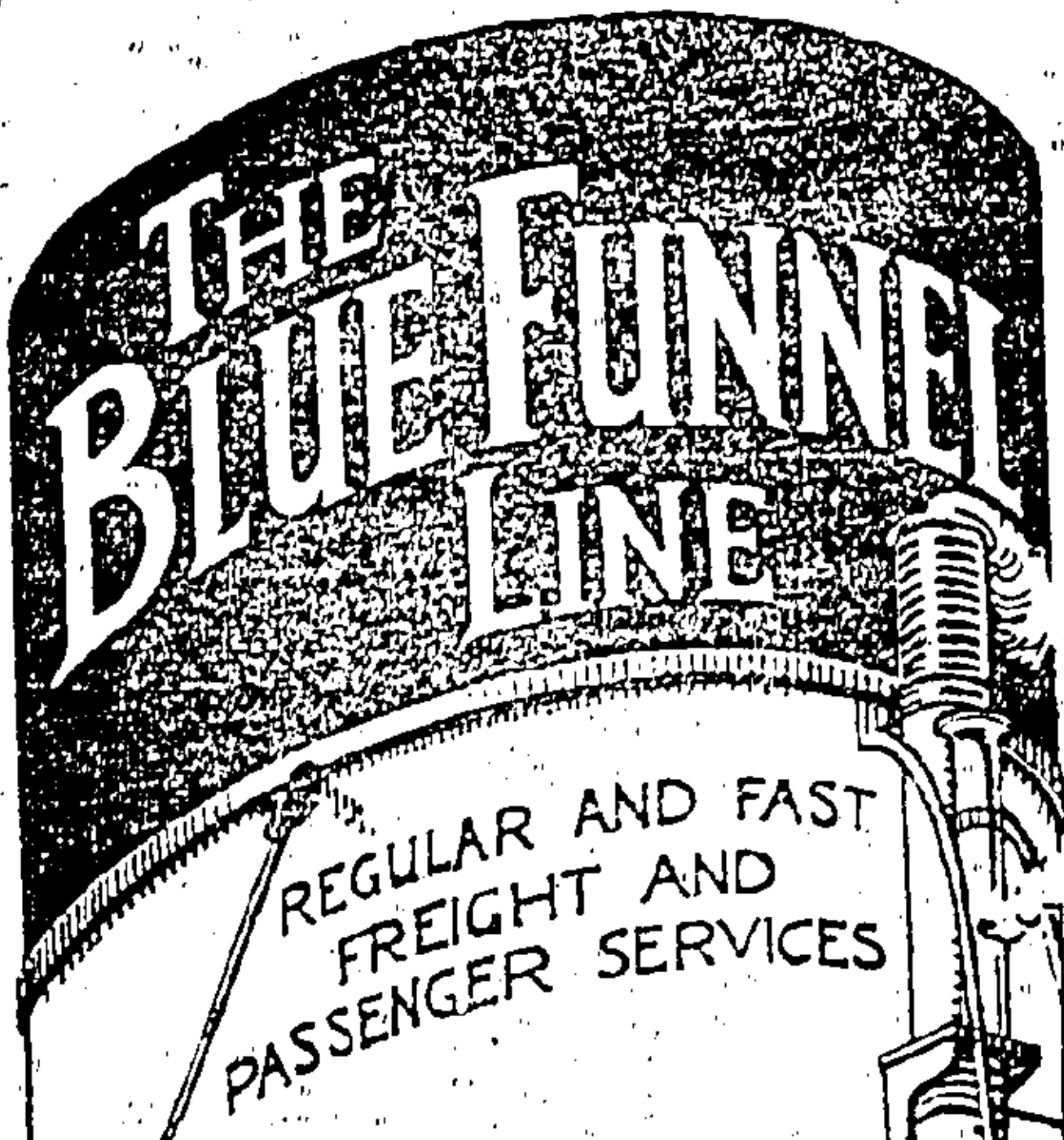
OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sandakan, Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Hingang	Monday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Hai Ching	Noon
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	2.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Eochow	Protections	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Antenor	Tuesday, 25th, 9.15 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Antenor	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	Wednesday, 26th, 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Namsung	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Antenor	Saturday, 29th, 8.15 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Antenor	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Van Buren	Monday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
— SEPTEMBER —		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Pana Lant	Tuesday, 1st, 10.45 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, EUROPE via Marcellus—due Marcellus 22nd Sept.	Pana Lant	11.30 A.M.
Manila	Tunda	Parcels, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tunda	Reg. 2nd, 8.15 A.M.
Manila	Tunda	Letters, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Tunda	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.30 A.M.
Manila	Tunda	1.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

FROM G. P. O. FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & PUBLIC HOLIDAYS
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Tai Po	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Shaukeok, Shatin, Shaung-hui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macau	7.15 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Namoi	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shamshui	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.



LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 25th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS" 30th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS" 22nd Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELENUS" 6th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ANTHUS" 24th Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TYDEUS" 12th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"ACHILLES" 23rd Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES" 29th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 7th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"PERSEUS" 18th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"EUMAEUS" 29th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 25th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARBUDON" 13th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 22nd, 1925.

ON LONDON.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—		254
	Bank Bills, on demand	122 1/2
	Credit, 4 months' sight	122 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—		57 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
	Credit, at 30 days' sight	57 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	156
	Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON CALCUTTA.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	156
	Bank Bills, on demand	156
ON SHANGHAI.—		
	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight	139
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	114 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand	100 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	140 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	nom.
ON HAIKONG.—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	79 1/2
	SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$2.27
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	
	SILVER, per oz.	32 5/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$4,500,000
Silver \$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. E. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. BARKER, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. E. STOTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. B. BLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE.

DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Etablissement Franco-Chinois.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital Frs. 10,000,000

Reserves Frs. 10,750,000

Working fund provided by THE BANK INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS: France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential

Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$40,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 18,375,000.00

Reserve Funds 9,625,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Road Central.

Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS: The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager.

Established September 18th, 1919.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 1.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000

Reserve Fund £1,500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 86 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 71,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 35,500,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 35,500,000.00

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG, 20th May 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 80,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. ABIMA, Manager.

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1925.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital £1,200,000

Paid Up Capital £1,078,530

Silver Reserve Fund £700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily credit balances of over £100.

SAVINGS: 4 1/2 per annum.

DEPOSITS: for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum.

for 6 months 4 1/2 per annum.

for 3 months 3 1/2 per annum.

on demand 2 1/2 per annum.

BRANCHES: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.

LONDON BANKERS: The Lloyd's Bank, Limited.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

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SMOKE CAPSTAN CIGARETTES

Winners always!



The advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 1.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000

Reserve Fund £1,500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

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HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 7, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG, 20th May 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 80,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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LONDON BANKERS: The Lloyd's Bank, Limited.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

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Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BREAKSPER, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Ltd., at 11, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C. 4